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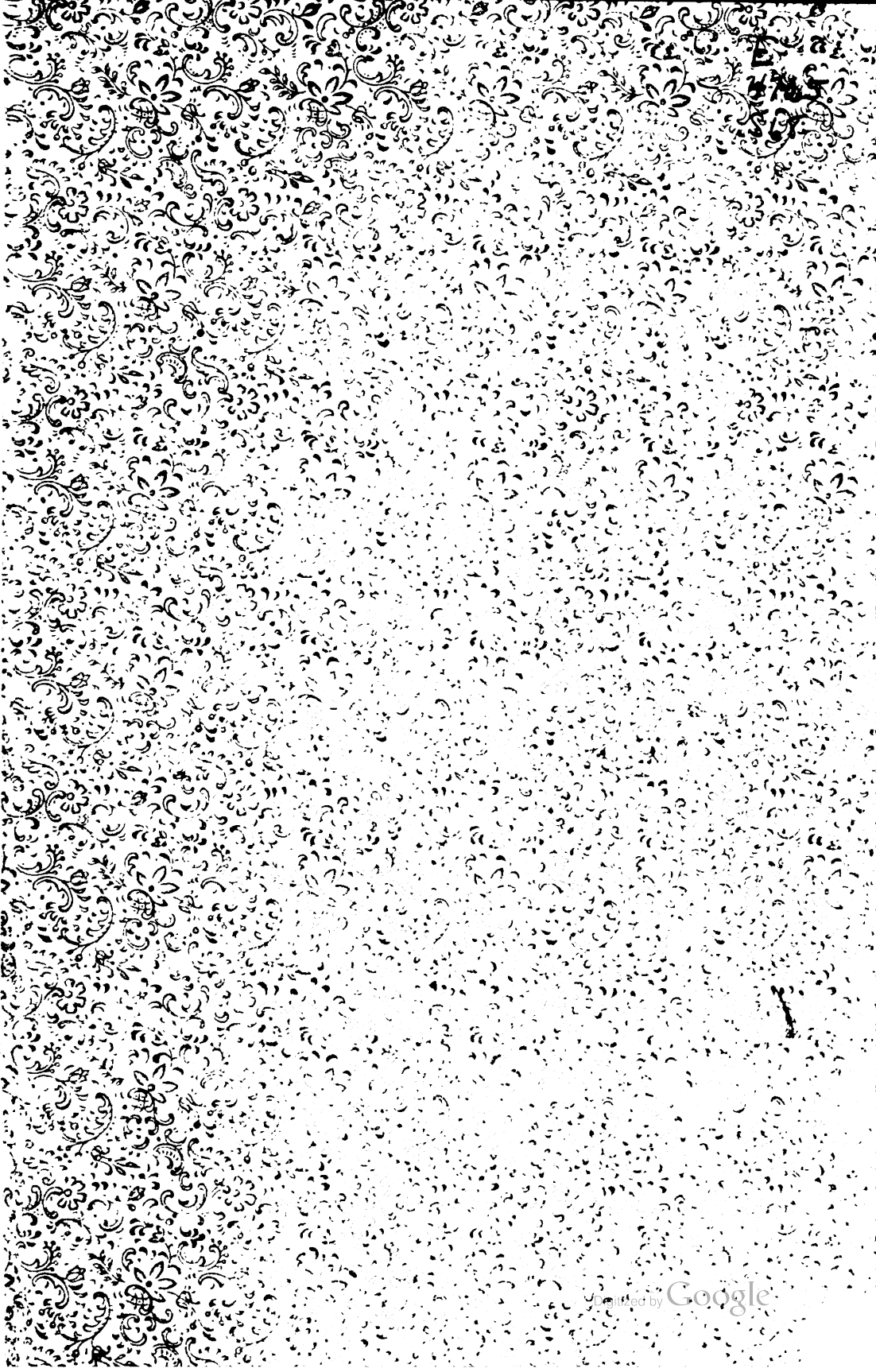


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**BADGE OF THE SOCIETY
OF THE**



ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

RELIGIOUS PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
AT THE
THIRTY-THIRD MEETING,
HELD AT
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
NOVEMBER 13-14, 1901.

CINCINNATI:
Press of E. W. Freeman, 434 Elm Street.
1902.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY
OF THE



ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
AT THE
THIRTY-THIRD MEETING,
HELD AT
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NOVEMBER 13-14, 1901.

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NOTE.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee will meet in Washington, D. C., in 1903, probably in May, to inaugurate the statue erected to their commander, General Sherman, which will be finished by that time. Due notice of this, our next meeting, will be given by circular from these headquarters.

Any changes in addresses of members, or deaths among our number should be promptly reported to the Recording Secretary.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

CINCINNATI, *November 1, 1902.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1901-1902.

President,

General GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents,

General L. F. HUBBARD,
Captain HENRY A. CASTLE,
Captain HENRY H. ROOD,
Major A. W. EDWARDS,
General FRED. W. MOORE,
Captain F. H. MAGDEBURG,
Captain S. S. TRIPP,
Captain N. T. SPOOR,
Colonel FRED. WELKER,
Captain H. C. ADAMS,
Captain G. A. BUSSE,
Mrs. CHAS. H. SMITH.

Corresponding Secretary,

General A. HICKENLOOPER.

Treasurer,

Major AUGUSTUS M. VAN DYKE.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known as "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE," and shall include every officer who has served with honor in that Army.

Honorary members may be elected from those who have served with honor and distinction in any of the armies of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause.

The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either on the field of battle, or in their line of duty, shall be a sacred trust to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity.

The families of all such officers who shall be in indigent circumstances will have a claim on the generosity of the Society, and will be relieved by the voluntary contributions of its members whenever brought to their attention. In like manner, the fame and suffering families of those officers who may hereafter be stricken down by death shall be a trust in the hands of their survivors.

ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of accomplishing these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents to be chosen, one from each Army Corps of the old Army of the Tennessee, and a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary.

The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meeting, will be expected to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers. Honoring the glorious achievements of our brothers-in-arms belonging to other armies, whose services have contributed, in an equal

degree, in the re-establishment of our Government, and desiring to draw closer to them in the bonds of social feeling, the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States Army at any of our annual meetings.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

FIRST. That the first sentence of the third article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

“The Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and six Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.”

SECOND. That article third of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

“The number of Vice-Presidents shall be twelve, instead of one from each Corps of the Army of the Tennessee.”

THIRD. “That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings.”

FOURTH. “That honorary members may be elected from those who served with honor and distinction in the Navy of the United States.”

FIFTH. That the Third Amendment to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

“That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, or no such son being alive, then to the grandson, to be designated by the nearest

relatives of the deceased, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership, and no grandson is designated, and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings."

SIXTH. That the Fifth Amendment to the Third Amendment to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The sons and daughters, or other relatives, who have heretofore been designated by members as their successors, and also the sons and daughters, or other relatives, who may hereafter be nominated for membership by any such member, shall be entitled to membership, if of legal age, upon the payment of the fees and dues prescribed in the Third Amendment to the by-laws.

"And the sons and daughters, and if there be none, the nearest relative, when of legal age, of any deceased officer who was entitled to membership by creditable service in the Army of the Tennessee, but who died without becoming a member of the Society, may, upon written application, approved by the President and a majority vote of the members present at any regularly called meeting of the Society, become a member, but any such membership shall be subject to the payment of the fees and dues heretofore specified."

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

All persons applying previous to, on or after the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and seventy (1870) for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars (\$10), that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar (\$1), and persons applying for membership shall pay back dues; that all fees and dues are payable to the Recording Secretary, and all money received by him on account of the Society shall be transferred to the Treasurer, and that all money received as fees shall by the Treasurer be added to the Permanent Fund. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE II.

Money for ordinary expenses of the Society may be expended by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the President. All other expenditures only in pursuance of a vote of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

The Treasurer will make a report to the annual meeting of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers.

The Recording Secretary shall report to the annual meeting all money received by him, and all transferred by him to the Treasurer.

The Corresponding Secretary shall report to every meeting all correspondence of general interest.

ARTICLE IV.

All questions and resolutions shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the annual meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, unless the postponement be dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE V.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the journal of the previous meeting.
2. Appointment of committees on business and for nomination of officers.
3. Receiving reports.
4. Current business.
5. Election of officers.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Society shall, at any meeting, omit to designate the time and place of the next meeting, the President shall, by due public notice, fix the time and place.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever any member of the Society is reported to the Corresponding Secretary to have disqualified himself for membership, by reason of dishonorable or vicious conduct, he shall be reported to the President of the Society, who thereupon shall order a court of not less than three members of the Society to investigate the facts and report to the next meeting for the action of the Society in the case.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

FIRST. That article fourth of the By-Laws be amended so as to read:

"All questions and resolutions, except amendments to the Constitution, shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, and shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members present."

SECOND. That any arrears of dues of deceased members may be paid by a relative or friend of a member so as to restore the record of a deceased member, same as provided for restoring the record of a living member who may be in arrears of dues.

THIRD. All persons applying on or after the annual meeting of 1889 for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars; that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar, and that persons applying for membership shall not be required to pay back dues, nor shall they be entitled to receive reports of meetings held previous to 1889, without paying cost of same.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1872:

Resolved, That members of the Society may become life-members on the payment into the treasury of the sum of thirty-five dollars, providing any fee which has been paid by them previous to this time be credited against this

life-membership fee. After such life-membership is secured by any member, he shall be relieved from paying the annual dues as provided by the By-Laws.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Springfield, Illinois, October 15th, 1874:

Resolved, That any member who shall be in default of payment of any part of his membership fee at our next annual meeting, or any member who shall be in arrears of dues at any time after our next annual meeting to the amount of five dollars, shall have his name dropped from the published list of members; any member being so dropped, shall have his name restored at any time, when full payment of arrears for fees and dues have been made.

PREFACE.

The Corresponding Secretary issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. }
CINCINNATI, *October 23rd, 1901.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13th and 14th, 1901.

The Annual Address will be delivered by Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill, of Chicago, Illinois.

All arrangements for this meeting will be under the control of and direction of the following named

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

General George F. McGinnis. General John P. Hawkins, U. S. A.
Captain H. C. Adams.

This Executive Committee will perfect its own local organization, and give due notice of the details of their arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Society.

Commissioned officers who have at any time served with credit in either the Army or Department of the Tennessee, are entitled to membership and are earnestly requested to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to be present.

The wives and daughters of members, and all invited guests, are by resolution of the Society entitled to be present at the banquet.

Attention is called to the following extract from Article III of the Constitution.

"The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meetings, will be expected to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers."

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

Preface.

The Local Committee issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, }
 SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. }
 INDIANAPOLIS, *November 1, 1901.* }

The thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, will be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13 and 14, 1901.

The arrangements will be in charge of the following committees:

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General George F. McGinnis, General John P. Hawkins, U. S. A.,
 Captain Henry C. Adams.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

General George F. McGinnis, *Chairman.*

General John P. Hawkins,	Admiral George Brown,
Governor Winfield T. Durbin,	Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter,
Senator Charles W. Fairbanks,	Senator Albert J. Beveridge,
General Robert S. Foster,	Colonel John C. New,
General John Coburn,	Hon. W. H. H. Miller,
Hon. Austin H. Brown,	General James R. Carnahan,
Hon. Jesse Overstreet,	Captain William H. Armstrong,
Colonel Ivan N. Walker,	Colonel Z. A. Smith,
Hon. Nicholas McCarty,	Surgeon Major James L. Thompson,
Captain Benj. B. Peck,	Lieutenant Charles W. Smith,
Captain Moses G. McLain,	Major Irvin Robbins,
Colonel Richard M. Smock,	Captain Henry C. Adams,
Hon. E. B. Martindale,	Hon. Hugh J. McGowan,
General William J. McKee,	Colonel Harry B. Smith,
Captain William E. English,	Captain Harry S. New,
Colonel Russell B. Harrison,	Surgeon Major Frederick R. Charlton.
Hon. John J. Appel,	Hon. John M. Spann,
Captain Julius A. Lemke,	Dr. Franklin W. Hays.

COMMITTEE ON TOASTS.

General John P. Hawkins, *Chairman.*

Captain W. S. Marshall,	Colonel John T. Barnett,
Captain Byron K. Elliott,	Hon. Samuel O. Pickens.

COMMITTEE ON BANQUET.

Admiral George Brown, *Chairman.*

Major Charles Shaler, U. S. A.,	Major William J. Richards,
Major Henri T. Conde,	Captain Chas. S. Tarlton.

Preface.

II

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

Captain Henry C. Adams, *Chairman*.

Major Hervey Bates,	Major W. A. Wainwright,
Colonel George W. Parker,	Captain A. L. Ogg,
Captain William A. Ketcham,	Lieutenant J. R. Dunlap.

COMMITTEE ON HALLS.

Gen. George F. McGinnis, *Chairman*.

Captain James R. Henry,	Captain Nicholas Ensley,
Captain James H. S. Lowes,	Hon. Frank Martin,
Colonel V. M. Backus,	Captain John L. Ketcham, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Captain Horace McKay, *Chairman*.

Captain James E. Lilly,	Captain Jacob D. Leighty,
Hon. Edward L. McKee,	Mr. Oliver P. Ensley.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Colonel Samuel F. Gray, *Chairman*.

Captain Henry M. Bronson,	Captain John S. Lazarus,
Captain Samuel B. Sweet,	Captain Henry G. Stiles.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

Colonel Oran Perry, *Chairman*.

Captain Jacob L. Bieler,	Colonel Frank Erdelmeyer,
Captain John L. Ketcham,	Major Harold C. McGrew,
Captain Samuel M. Compton,	Major Clifford Arrick,
Dr. J. A. Kyle.	

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Captain John E. Cleland, *Chairman*.

Captain James T. Layman,	Captain Charles E. Merrifield,
Lieutenant Carroll B. Carr,	Ensign James W. Fessler.

The headquarters of the Society will be at the Denison, and arrangements for hotel accommodations desired by members will be made by the Executive Committee upon notification directed to Executive Committee, Box 187, Indianapolis.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in the club room of the Denison on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, commencing promptly at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening public reception and delivery of the annual address by Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill, and other exercises will be held at the German House Auditorium, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock P. M.

Preface.

The banquet will be given Thursday evening, commencing promptly at 9 o'clock. Banquet tickets will be as usual, \$5.00 for gentlemen and \$3.00 for ladies.

Members resident in Chicago and vicinity and from western and north-western points, desiring to come by way of Chicago, will please communicate with Captain J. L. Bennett, 410 Opera House Building, Chicago, of the Local Association of Chicago of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, who will arrange details of transportation desired.

Efforts will be made to secure reduced rates for all members. But to effect this, members must, upon paying full rate at starting point, obtain from the agent selling such ticket a certificate to that effect.

In order that all possible provision may be made for the care of guests, it is deemed important that members advise us, at the earliest practicable moment, whether you will or will not favor us with your presence.

If ladies accompany you please mention the fact, and state how many.

GEORGE F. MCGINNIS,
JOHN P. HAWKINS,
HENRY C. ADAMS,
Executive Committee.

Address communications to

HENRY C. ADAMS,
P. O. Box 187. *Secretary.*

The following circular was issued by the Chicago members of the Society:

CHICAGO BRANCH
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 5, 1901.*

The Committee appointed by the Chicago members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has arranged for the trip to the thirty-third meeting at Indianapolis, on November 13th and 14th, as follows:

Leave Chicago on special car, via Monon Route, Polk Street Depot, at 11:45, Tuesday, November 12th, arriving at Indianapolis, at 4:37 P. M.

A special club rate has been secured and those desiring to accompany the party can procure tickets from Captain J. L. Bennett, 410 Chicago Opera House Building, at \$7.50 for the round trip.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. BENNETT,
C. R. E. KOCH,
G. A. BUSSE,
Committee.



MRS. H. T. NOBLE,
Vice-President, 1899.



MRS. MARY SPOOR-LATEY,
Vice-President, 1900.



MRS. CHAS. H. SMITH,
Vice-President, 1901.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-THIRD MEETING,
OF THE
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

COMPILED BY THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The thirty-third meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at the Denison Hotel, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on November 13th and 14th, 1901, and was called to order by the President, General Grenville M. Dodge, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The President said:—Comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, it gives me great pleasure to meet you and greet you again at our thirty-third reunion, and to find so many of you present, and apparently so well. The first business in order is the reading of the journal of the previous meeting.

Colonel Jacobson:—I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, they having been published and distributed.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—The next business of the meeting is the appointment of committees. The first is the Committee on Nominations. I appoint for that committee, Colonel William B. Keeler, Colonel Fred Welker, Captain R. W. Burt, Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey and Captain Charles E. Putnam. The chairman will please give notice, before the meeting adjourns, of where the committee will assemble for their business.

The next committees are on time and place and orator. I would like to state to the Society that in all probability our next meeting will be at Washington, at the unveiling of the statue of

General Sherman. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac have both, in correspondence with your officers, agreed to meet there jointly with us; and as all of them are to take part in the exercises, it has suggested itself to your officers that probably the appointment of the committees on orator and time and place, and everything in relation to the arrangements for the next meeting should be left to your executive officers, because it would be impossible for any committee now to determine what will be our program there and who really will have charge. In all probability the United States Government will take charge of the exercises there, the same as they did at the unveiling of General Logan's statue. I would like to hear the pleasure of the Society in relation to the matter.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I move that the fixing of the time and place of next meeting, and the selection of the orator, and the arrangements, be left to the executive officers of the Society.

The motion prevailed.

The Corresponding Secretary presented his report, as follows:

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, *November 13, 1901.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

COMRADES:—Again, as Corresponding Secretary of your Society, I have the honor to report the performance of my assigned duties, including the preparation and transmission of the notices of this, your thirty-third meeting, and state such notices have been returned undelivered from—

Mrs. J. C. Carroll, Chicago, Ills.

Mrs. A. S. Bixby, Danville, Ills.

Captain J. H. Cooper, Morley, Mo.

Captain F. B. Darling, Washington, D. C.

Major J. F. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Indicating changes in addresses of which we have not been advised.

I have also the honor to herewith submit letters received from absent members, copies of which will as usual be published in the report of this meeting.

It also becomes my painful official duty to report the names of our fellow members whose deaths have been reported since our last annual re-union:

General Robert McFeely,	Washington City,	February 22, 1900.
Colonel R. H. Brown,	Edgebrook, Mo.,	August 14, 1900.
Captain C. E. Squires,	Omaha, Neb.,	August 14, 1900.
Captain Ed. McAllister,	Plainfield, Ills.,	August 25, 1900.
Lieutenant C. L. Pratt,	Chicago, Ills.,	December 21, 1900.
General L. F. Ross,	Lewistown, Ills.,	January 17, 1901.
General J. M. Ruggles,	Havana, Ills.,	February 9, 1901.
Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce,	Chicago, Ills.,	February 15, 1901.
Captain Chas. O. Patier,	Cairo, Ills.,	March 1, 1901.
Captain R. T. Coverdale,	Rome, Ga.,	March 7, 1901.
Captain John D. McFarland,	Pittsburgh, Pa.,	March 16, 1901.
Colonel J. C. Stone,	Burlington, Iowa,	May 28, 1901.
Major J. H. Camburn,	Webster Grove, Mo.,	August 19, 1901.
Major Patrick Flynn,	Rockford, Ills.,	October 17, 1901.
Mrs. (Mother) M. A. Bickerdyke,	Bunker Hill, Kan.,	November 8, 1901.

As usual, biographical sketches of the lives and services of these comrades will appear in our published report.

Very respectfully,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Regret that public business prevents acceptance invitation Army of the Tennessee for 13th.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL DODGE,

President Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Circumstance prevents presence. The soldier's heart beats to glorious memories aroused by sound of the good.

M. R. M. WALLACE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

At the time I wrote you a few weeks since, I had every expectation of being with you to-day in Indianapolis at the reunion, and having with us

many of your companions from St. Louis. However my trip east destroyed all these plans, consequently am obliged to remain home and wish you God-speed.

—
C. G. WARNER.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLS., *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
*President Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Denison House, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Illness in family prevents my attendance, kind remembrances to comrades.
B. H. GRIERSON.

—
MT. VERNON, IA., *November 14, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
*President Army of the Tennessee,
Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Profoundly regret the illness of my wife prevents my attendance.
H. H. ROOD.

—
CHICAGO, *November 14, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
*President Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Denison House, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

Miscellaneous toast. To my comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. May their past history, both in war and in peace inspire the coming generations to emulate their example.

JOHN MCARTHUR.

—
GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Had expected till last moment to attend thirty-third reunion, but find it impossible. Warmest regards to all.

A. J. HARDING.

LETTERS.

WHITE HOUSE, }
WASHINGTON, *November 9, 1901.* }

MY DEAR SIR:—The President has received your favor of the 5th inst., and requests me to express his sincere regret that imperative engagements already made will preclude him from accepting your cordial invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Conveying to you the President's thanks for your thoughtfulness in the matter, believe me,

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, etc., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }
WASHINGTON, *November 9, 1901.* }

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your kind letter, inviting me to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Indianapolis on the 13th and 14th of November, and very much regret that it will not be possible for me to be present.

With many thanks, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOHN HAY.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, etc.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, *November 9, 1901.* }

SIR:—I am honored by the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to attend their thirty-third reunion to be held in Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, and regret exceedingly that circumstances will not permit my being present on that occasion.

Very truly yours,

L. J. GAGE.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, *November 12, 1901.* }

The Secretary of War regrets that he will be unable to accept the kind invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to attend its thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, *November 12, 1901.* }

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 5th instant inviting me to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, 1901, and I regret that on account of the distance and the pressure of official matters now demanding my attention at the Department, it is impossible for me to accept.

I beg to thank you, however, for your courtesy, and with cordial good wishes for the occasion, and grateful appreciation of the patriotic services of the veterans, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. D. LONG.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman Invitation Committee, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, }
WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General regrets his inability to accept the kind invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to attend its thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1901.*

DEAR SIR:—Your kind invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, 1901, was received during my absence from the city: I appreciate the invitation very much, but regret that, owing to other engagements, it will be impossible for me to accept same. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES.

CAPTAIN H. C. ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

PORTLAND, OREGON, *November 8, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I had hoped to be back in time for the meeting of our Society this year, but an unexpected detention in California will prevent my being with you. I cannot now leave Portland before the 14th. Remember me with the warmest expression of regard and fellowship to our comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. I do hope that nothing has detained you from being present at Indianapolis during this year's session. Craving God's blessing upon you and yours. As ever,

Your comrade and friend,

OLIVER O. HOWARD.

*Major General, Late Commander Army
and Department of the Tennessee.*

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL, 1747 RHODE ISLAND AVE., }
WASHINGTON, *November 11, 1901.*

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inviting me to attend the thirty-third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis on November 13th and 14th, and regret that my official duties here will prevent me from accepting.

With high appreciation of your courteous invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman Executive Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *October 28, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—This morning's mail brought me your letter of the 26th inst., with cordial invitation to attend the next meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 13th and 14th of November. I would be more than pleased to accept your invitation and respond to a toast, but I have an engagement to be present at a reception to be given the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by Lafayette Post, New York City, on the 15th, proximo, which makes it impossible for me to meet with your Society.

Present my fraternal greetings to the survivors of the invincible and historic Army of the Tennessee who may be privileged to join in the thirty-third reunion, and submit this sentiment as expressing the deepest and truest thought of the ever diminishing band as it gathers once more around the festal board. "The fewer we are the more we draw together like the decimated regiments of the olden time, and like them also our chief glory and our strongest ties are our losses."

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ELL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *November 8, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—It is too bad, but I do not see how I can possibly meet with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the evening of the 13th inst. My business duties prevent my leaving home until Tuesday evening, and I am compelled to be in Pittsburg on the 14th, as I have business engagements there, and also expect to meet Mrs. Torrance, who is visiting at the old home, and take her with me to New York City, leaving Pittsburg, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst.

I regret more than any one else my inability to enjoy the reunion from beginning to end. Although I did not serve in the Army of the Tennessee, I have been a close student of its glorious record, and have on my library shelves a complete set of the published proceedings of your annual meetings all of which I have read from cover to cover.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting with you next year and of soon seeing you face to face, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ELL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *November 8, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your letter of the 6th just received. As it is the sixth request that I meet with you on the 18th, I have cancelled my Pittsburgh engagement, and will attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, accompanied by my Adjutant-General, Silas H. Towler,

Fraternally yours,

ELL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *November 9, 1901.*

CAPTAIN H. C. ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR COMRADE:—Accompanied by my Adjutant-General, Silas H. Towler, I expect to leave Minneapolis on next Tuesday evening, and will reach Indianapolis on Wednesday at 3:35 P. M. I am more than pleased to know that I shall be with you on next Wednesday evening.

In haste, but fraternally yours,

ELL TORRANCE.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., *October 31, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—Your kind letter of October 28th finds me here today; and I hasten to express my high appreciation of your very courteous invitation, and the pleasure it would afford me to accept, if I could. But I can not do so consistently with my professional engagements.

I pray you will accept for yourself and for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee my sincere thanks for this cordial invitation, and my deep regrets at being obliged to be absent from so interesting a gathering, as well as from a journey in your company.

I hope not only Blakeman, but General King will be able to go and represent, as General King truly does more than anybody else now living, the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

With best wishes for your many years of health and happiness, and again thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN,
President, Army of Potomac.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1901.* }

MY DEAR GENERAL:—In behalf of the Society and for myself, I desire to extend most cordial thanks to you for the invitation extended to the

members of our Society to meet with you at Indianapolis on the 13th and 14th of November.

As the years go by, and we find our numbers so rapidly diminishing, the estimate which we place upon such invitations has a value which can not be expressed in words.

We will inform the members of our Society of this invitation, and urge all who can possibly do so to take notice of it and attend with you.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH, N. Y. CITY, *November 8, 1901.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,
Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—Many thanks for your letter. Sorry I can not go to Indianapolis. It means much loss of time and considerable expenditure, and I have my last daughter's wedding in January; after that the poor house, perhaps, or the Soldiers' Home.

Yours ever,

H. C. KING.

I have sent out 200 of these postals:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., *November 1, 1901.* }

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee holds its thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis, Ind., on November 13th and 14th, and through its President, General G. M. Dodge, extends a cordial invitation to the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac to attend. It is hoped that as many as possible will be present.

HORATIO C. KING,
Recording Secretary.

HALLY HILLS FARM, AVENEL P. O., MD., *October 31, 1901.*

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—It is a source of sincere regret to me to be unable to attend the "reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee" this year, so that I might have an opportunity to express my thanks to you and to your illustrious President for the part taken by him and yourselves in the erecting and unveiling of General Logan's great statue in Washington.

The statue in itself has no superior in this country, and when I think of it as a tribute from the nation and his associates in arms, my heart over-

flows with gratitude to every one who had anything to do with its erection. The dignity of the occasion of its unveiling gratified me beyond measure, and I can truthfully say it was the proudest day of my life since General Logan's untimely death, as I know it will stand forever to perpetuate his name and fame.

I am wholly unable to command language to fittingly express my appreciation of the honor you have done me, by making me an honorary member of the revered Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and I trust nothing will prevent my being present next year to make my acknowledgments in person.

Be assured that my best wishes will ever attend each of you. Your individual success is gratifying; your misfortunes and afflictions a personal grief to me.

Faternally yours,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, *November 4, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
No. 1 Broadway, New York City:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am doing everything in my power to get to Indianapolis on the 13th and 14th, and wrote the chairman of the committee who invited me to respond to a toast to secure room for me in the same hotel where you are to stop. The time is very fortunate for me, as it will enable me to take in Indianapolis on my way to Washington just as you thoughtfully planned.

With the kindest regards to friends, I am, in great haste,

Sincerely yours,

D. B. HENDERSON.

2119 O STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 5, 1901.* }

DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter inviting me to meet with you and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the 13th and 14th of this month, filled me with aspirations and longings. I would be delighted to attend, but alas! my doctor says no. Your Society and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in origin, history and achievement, are so commingled that they are like twins.

I should meet many old comrades, and be very happy among you were I only well.

I will see General Boynton and help to carry out your wishes.

Yours truly,

D. S. STANLEY.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION
OF THE UNITED STATES.
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, *October 29, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I am sorry that I will not be able to avail myself of the hospitality of the Army of the Tennessee this year. I have been recently appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and yesterday I received a letter from him saying he expected to be in New York, November 13th, 14th and 15th, and as I had already invited him to stay at my house during his visit, I will have to be here just at the time of your meeting. I regret very much that I shall have to forego this pleasure, for I have looked forward to it with no little interest.

Yours truly,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
A. A. Paymaster, late U. S. N., Recorder.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
1 Broadway, New York City.

INDIANAPOLIS, *November 11, 1901.*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, November 13th and 14th, and am pleased to accept.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, etc., The Majestic, City.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 11, 1901.*

MY DEAR MR. ADAMS:—I sincerely appreciate the thoughtfulness of your committee in sending me an invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in this city during the present week. Some time since I was asked by some of those in charge of this matter to address the Society, but I found it impossible to do so, which I very much regretted; but, notwithstanding that I am exceedingly busy, I am going to make a special effort to attend some of the meetings of the Society during its reunion here. It is within the time of men now living when there will be no reunions of the Army of the Tennessee, and the glorious history which that Army has made should commend itself most tenderly to the new generation which has come up since the days of the rebellion.

Please extend to the members of your committee my grateful appreciation of your invitation, and believe me,

Very sincerely,

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman Executive Committee, Army of the Tennessee, City.

VALPARAISO, IND., *November 9, 1901.*CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge your kind invitation of the 5th inst. to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 13th and 14th days of this month, and to say that my arrangements are such that I can not be present. I will go to Washington in about two weeks, and my time will be occupied, altogether, in arranging affairs at home before leaving. I thank you sincerely for your courtesy and extend to the Army of the Tennessee my most grateful consideration.

Very truly yours,

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

CORYDON, IND., *November 13, 1901.*CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, etc., Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., extending invitation to be present at reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at your city, on today and tomorrow, and to say in reply that same arrived in my absence, and through an oversight delay has occurred in response. On account of pressing engagements, I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure of being with you on this occasion. I regret very much not to be able to attend this reunion, and trust that it may realize the full expectations of its friends and prove a genuine source of pleasure to all the old veterans who may have the good fortune to participate in the happy event. Begging you to accept assurances of my heartiest good will and high appreciation of the courtesy of cordial invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. T. ZENOR.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., *November 8, 1901.*CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your cordial invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, November 13th and 14th, just received. I am very sorry that it will be impossible for me to be present, owing to a previous engagement. Hoping the reunion will be a great success, and thanking you for the invitation, I am,

Respectfully,

ROBERT W. MIERS.

DELPHI, IND., *November 5, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your very kind letter of November 2d, inviting me to attend the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Indianapolis, the 13th and 14th of this month.

I have heard from Indianapolis, receiving an invitation to respond to a toast at the banquet, which I will try to accept. Accept my thanks for your kind invitation. It will be a great pleasure to mingle with the remnant of "The Old Guard."

Hoping to find you in the enjoyment of your usual health, I remain,
Sincerely your friend,

C. P. LANDIS.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York.

MUNCIE, IND., *November 9, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—Your kind invitation to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, 1901, has been received. Replying, I regret very much my inability to be present at this reunion. My good wishes are with you, and may you have a good time.

Very truly yours,

G. W. CROMER.

MARION, INDIANA, *November 13, 1901.*

COLONEL HARRY C. ADAMS,
Indianapolis, Indiana:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I have your invitation of November 5th, mailed without postage attached on November 8th, and forwarded to me after I had sent a stamp to Indianapolis, so that it just arrived today,—for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee to be held in Indianapolis today and tomorrow. For today I have made an engagement that I must keep, and I am afraid it will be impossible for me to get away tomorrow, although I would like very much to be with you. Just why it is you could not raise the two cents necessary to pay the postage on the invitation I don't know, but I understand that while times are good generally, they may be hard with some.

I would be especially glad to meet my old friend, the brave and wounded soldier, General Henderson. I would be glad to have you give him my respects and explain to him why I could not come.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. STEELE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 12, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR COLONEL:—At the last moment I have to give up my intention to meet with the Society tomorrow; chiefly because I am afflicted with a very

bad cold and cough, and some rather pressing business engagements also demand my presence here.

Please present my report (which you have) as Treasurer of the General Sherman Monument Committee, and give my respects to our President, General Dodge.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. NOBLE.

DETROIT, MICH., *November 4, 1901.*

DEAR DODGE:—Does your banquet take place in Indianapolis the 13th or 14th?

I had expected to attend Lafayette Post reception to Commander-in-Chief Torrance, Friday evening, 15th, and of course could not get there if your banquet is Thursday night.

Am obliged to be in New York about that time.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. ALGER.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *November 6, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

*Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

DEAR GENERAL:—In accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of the Society, I have to report absence without leave. Being desirous of living a few years more (God willing), it behooves me to husband my resources both physically and pecuniarily to that end. I wish to see our loved country supreme both at home and in the islands of the sea, when I will be content to lay down under the folds of the old flag that we all love so well.

With kind greetings to all the old boys and girls, who may be present, not forgetting General G. F. McGinnis, whom I would like to take by the hand again for "Auld Lang Syne."

Very truly yours,

JOHN MCARTHUR.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *November 2, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I deeply regret I can not come.

My interest in our grand Society of the Army of the Tennessee and its members has grown with each year since its organization.

But I am for the present located here, far away from Indianapolis, our next place of meeting, and closely occupied in this up to date beautiful city of the Angeles, at my life-long business of the law; and it is as exacting, and requires as unremitting attention here, as in Ohio, where for so

many years I courted its favors. It is here, as there the same "jealous old mistress," who will not be slighted or neglected. We came, wife and I for the change and climate, and have found both to our satisfaction. The distance from many many old friends is the great drawback.

What grave questions! What burdensome duties and responsibilities confront the young men of the land following us in sustaining our government. The extension of the functions of government to meet new duties forced upon us by changed conditions, who of us would not wish (were it not a vain thing to do so) to be young again to assist in that work of utmost importance to our beloved country.

Thanking you for the invitation.

Always your friend,

GILBERT D. MUNSON.

115 MONROE ST., ROOM 704, }
CHICAGO, *November 11, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I regret more than I can express my inability to be present at the meeting of our Society at Indianapolis this week. A recent illness has left me in a physical condition that makes it impractical for me to undertake the journey to the place of meeting. I feel the disappointment keenly, for I had set my heart upon being present to meet and to greet my old army comrades once more.

With cordial greeting and best wishes for the success of the meeting, I am,

Truly and sincerely yours,

A. L. CHETLAIN.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *October 31, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of 28th inst., advising of the meeting at Indianapolis on November 13th and 14th of the Army of the Tennessee.

I will admit that I have waived several of the meetings lately, because of pressure of other business, and would certainly be pleased to attend this one, but, as usual, I am afraid that I will not be given that pleasure, as I expect to be in New York at about that time. Rest assured, however, that if I can do so, I shall certainly attend.

Yours very truly,

C. G. WARNER.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

*President the Army of the Tennessee, No. 1 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.*

15 EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH ST., }
NEW YORK, *November 11, 1901.* }

DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—As I am to address a historical society on the evening of the 13th inst., it will, to my very great regret, be impossible for

me to meet the survivors of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its thirty-third reunion this week at Indianapolis. With best wishes for a pleasant and successful meeting, believe me,

Very truly yours,

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE.

18 EAST 48TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY, *November 11, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I would have to leave here tomorrow to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

I find myself physically unable to make such a journey, and write to you and the Society of the fact.

I have been quite sick nearly all the time for many months past and wandering along near the border land much of the time. I am surely gaining now, and have good reason to believe I shall be well again and meet with the Society many times, yet I wish to express to the members of the Society deep and heartfelt regrets that I can not, this time, meet with them.

Trusting the approaching meeting may be the occasion of much friendly greeting among our friends and entertainers, and that we may renew our allegiance to our beloved country, which has been so sorely stricken and bereaved since we last met,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *November 11, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

DEAR COLONEL:—The notices and invitations for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Indianapolis, this week, have all been received by me. It is with regret that I am compelled to decline their acceptance on account of other engagements. My age has become quite advanced, now seventy-four years, but I am glad to inform my old companions, comrades and associates, that I am still in good health and enjoy life as much as any man can expect to enjoy it, who has reached my age. I suppose all men have marked the difference in the feelings and emotions and methods of enjoyment of a man at twenty-five years of age and seventy-five years of age. I am no exception to the general rule.

I have rendered a little military service this year, having visited Vicksburg on the 4th of July, and marked the spot where the Minnesota soldiers fell in the assault of the 22d of May, 1863, and the positions occupied by the respective Minnesota organizations during the siege. The trip was agreeable and the reminiscences exciting.

General Hubbard will be present at the meeting of the Society, and I hope others will be present from Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Late Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, *November 8, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of the notice that the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee will be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 14th, and I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to attend. I am just leaving for Boston, where I shall be detained by previous engagements until after the time for the meeting.

I hope that you will all enjoy the occasion greatly, and not forget those who are absent and unable to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES H. WILSON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 7, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
*President Society Army of Tennessee, No. 1 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—Absence from home has delayed acknowledgment of your favor of the 29th ult. It is probable that I may have to go South at once with one of my sons who is an invalid. If not, I shall hope to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee at Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 14th.

Thanking you for writing me, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAMES KILBOURNE.

2300 DELANCEY STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, *November 10, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Secretary, etc.:

DEAR COMRADE:—In accordance with Article III, Constitution, I write to say that I deeply regret, now that the date for another army reunion approaches, that I am unable to attend.

I hope that I may be able to answer to the roll-call at the next reunion.

With best wishes for the health and prosperity of my fellow-officers of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I am,

Fraternally,

JOS. R. SMITH,
Colonel U. S. Army.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—Physically I am unable to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. I would like to be able to attend very much.

With cordial greeting and best wishes for all, I am,
Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. EMERSON.

TOLEDO, OHIO, November 12, 1901.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Secretary Executive Committee, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of November 1st, I regret to say, that my health is such, that I shall not be able to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society, to be held in your city, on the 13th and 14th inst. By the aid of a "crutch" about one block is the extent of my walking now-a-days, and I am not strong or active in other respects. I hope the meeting may be large and successful, and that I may be able to attend many future ones.

With kind regards to all my old comrades who may remember me—especially to General Hickenlooper, Colonel Cadle, Judge Tuthill and others of the old 17th Army Corps, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. WELLES,

Late Colonel 68th O. V. V. Inf. and Brevet Brigadier-General of Vols.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 9, 1901.

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,
Secretary Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I fully anticipated being with my old comrades at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in November, 1901, but as I was severely injured by a fall at the Pan-American, Buffalo, N. Y., and regret that I am unable to be present. Came near being "mustered out," but shall be with you all in spirit.

Yours truly,

G. I. TAGGART.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
U. S. APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE, November 8, 1901. }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York:

DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I hope this will find you in good health, and that you will greatly enjoy meeting with your old associates at Indianapolis.

It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to forego the pleasure of yours and their company, but business here is of such a character and so large that I must remain at my post.

With best wishes for you personally, and remembrance to all my associates of the old army, remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. L. SWORDS.

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, *November 10, 1901.*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I regret beyond expression my inability to meet with you next Wednesday at Indianapolis.

It is simply a matter of health. We find after having our trunks packed that it is not prudent to risk the fatigue incident to the journey—in my present physical condition—I am only sixty-two, but I find that every year counts, and if I would delay the date of my musical engagement—my debut as a harpist—in the Celestial city, I must be very careful here.

I hope that the committee on nominations will name Major Edwards for Vice-President for North Dakota this year. With sincere affection for each and every one of you, I am, as always,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. A. MORTON.

TO COLONEL C. CADLE,
Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

1633 Q STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that I will be unable to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 13th and 14th, 1901. I wish the reunion every success, and will be with it in spirit.

Yours very respectfully,

H. R. TILTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, *November 4, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
*Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your circular letter of the 23d ultimo announcing that the thirty-third reunion of our Society would be held at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, 1901, came duly; also the circular letter from our honored President, General Dodge, urging the attendance of all members. Unfortunately for me, the date fixed will render impracticable for me to

attend the meeting; but I desire to extend my kindest regards to all the members of the Society, and earnestly hope that you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting, and that the good Lord will permit us all to come together again next year. May God bless you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CYRUS W. FISHER,
Late Lieutenant-Colonel 54th O. V. I.

4929 CONSTANCE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, November 7, 1901. }

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—Notification of annual meeting at Indianapolis received. I seem fated never to get there at all recent meetings, and regret enforced absence now. Remember me to General Dodge, Cadle and all friends. May you have a good time, and meet again next year, with all answering to their names, myself included.

Yours,

E. JONAS.

GALESBURG, MICH., November 8, 1901.

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,
*Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of Tennessee,
Cincinnati, O.:*

DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of notice of the 23d ult.; also General Dodge's letter of the 30th ult. I regret to say that circumstances are such that I am unable to be present at Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th and 14th, and desire to convey my greetings to the members present.

During the session of the Michigan Legislature 1900-1 I made the effort through our representative to secure two flags of Michigan regiments that served under General Grant for the Grant Monument Association of which our distinguished President is Vice-President, but it was ignored, notwithstanding General Alger and our soldier comrade, Governor A. T. Bliss, were personally in sympathy with the project of the monument association. I also wrote to presidents of Michigan regimental unions in the matter, who also ignored it, and in addition censured the monument association for what they deemed an attempt to take away from them the flags that were transferred to the care and custody of the Adjutant-General's department of Michigan. One officer of the 13th Michigan infantry said to me that they had two flags, one in possession of the association, the other in custody at the State capitol at Lansing, Mich., but the Grant Monument Association had no business with them. As to the matter of securing new members residing in this section of the state, who are entitled to membership under our constitution, I have corresponded with many ex-officers and received replies of opposition to our organization because we shut out the private

soldier, and took in only officers who held commissions. I was indeed surprised that there was so little sympathy for our Society here in this state, and I have ceased further attempts to induce ex-officers to join us.

Trusting that you will have a large attendance and a royal good time, I am,

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. MUHLENBERG.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 11, 1901.*

DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—I have been indisposed for several days past, so that it would be imprudent for me to go from home in my present condition. I will therefore be prevented from going to Indianapolis as I intended.

I hope you will be successful in securing the Society for Cincinnati next year, and beg to assure you that I will personally do anything in my power to make the occasion one of unusual interest.

I have a great many friends among the companions of the 18th Army Corps living in Indianapolis. The pleasure of meeting them is only exceeded by the enjoyment of going to Indianapolis with such a congenial company of companions of the Ohio Commandery. Please remember me to my friends, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

WM. R. MCCOMAS.

CINCINNATI, *November 12, 1901.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Secretary Society Army of Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I had hoped until today that I should be able to be with you on the 18th inst. at our annual meeting, but pressing engagements have now made it impossible.

Please convey to all my old comrades my undying affection, and hoping you will have an enthusiastic and profitable meeting, I will ever remain,

Truly yours,

W. R. THRALL,

Late Surgeon 27th O. V. I.

BUNKER HILL, KANSAS, *November 10, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,

*Secretary Executive Committee, Society of Army of Tennessee,
Indianapolis:*

DEAR SIR:—It is my sad duty to tell you that Mother Bickerdyke passed over to her eternal home at 3:40 P. M., Friday, November the 8th. Her funeral services here will be held at 2 P. M. today, and tonight her son, Prof. J. R. Bickerdyke, with an escort of honor from the department of Kansas G. A. R., will take the remains to Galesburg, Ill., for interment in

Linwood Cemetery beside the husband and child. James T. Shields Post, No. 45, of Galesburg, will conduct all services there.

Her last illness was short. She was partially paralyzed one week ago today, but was able to speak, feebly, until Thursday afternoon, when she was fully paralyzed and unconscious, we think, until her death, which was very peaceful. The body has lain in state here in her home since 9 o'clock this morning, and has been viewed by posts and corps from adjacent towns. Beautiful floral emblems have been sent, and the *Army of the Tennessee badge* rests on her breast and will be buried with her. Old Glory drapes the casket and will cover the box which will enclose the casket *en route*.

The son and escort with the remains will arrive in Galesburg over the Sante Fe at about 4 P. M. of Monday. Probably the funeral there will be on Tuesday, though as yet we do not know.

I feel that I have lost, as far as earthly friendship goes, one of my best friends, but no one can as fully and deeply mourn her departure—her son excepted—as the brave and tried soldier boys to whom she was always "Mother."

Yours, in sorrow and in the bonds of F. C. and T.,

JULIA A. CHASE,
Hiawatha, Kas.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *November 7, 1901.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of the notice of the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis, 13th and 14th inst.

Physical infirmities prevent me from attending the meeting.

I can not endure the fatigue of travel at this season of the year, and so must deny myself the pleasure. I have always enjoyed the meetings of the Society.

Very truly yours,

HOYT SHERMAN.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati.

95 ADAMS STREET, }
CHICAGO, *October 29, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
*Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—To miss a meeting of our Society is to me a source of great disappointment. A business trip to the Pacific coast will prevent my attendance at the thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th.

I am sure that those of the Society, who are fortunate enough to receive the hearty welcome of our local members and the warm-hearted and patriotic citizens of that beautiful city, will often in memory revert to the occasion as one of the most enjoyable in the history of our Society.

To our honored President, General Dodge, and the other officers of our organization, and to each individual member thereof, I extend my hearty good will and kind wishes.

Hoping I may have the great pleasure of meeting all in this city next year, where, in my opinion, the reunion should be held, provided the Sherman statue at Washington is not ready for dedication, I am, General,

Sincerely yours,

J. G. EVEREST.

307 WEST 108RD STREET,
NEW YORK, *November 7, 1901.* }

GENERAL GEO. F. MCGINNIS,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I regret to announce that business engagements, which take me South to-morrow, will detain me the balance of the month, and prevent me from joining General Dodge and party in attendance at the meeting of our Society in your city on the 13th and 14th inst.

These meetings so full of pleasant greetings from old comrades and renewals of old friendships should not be missed by any of us. They afford the only opportunity we have to meet the true and tried friends of those days that tried the souls of men, when the pure gold was separated from the dross. For my part it is a real sorrow not to be able to meet you all.

I hope sincerely that you will have a large gathering and a most joyful time. May God bless you and grant you one and all many years of useful life in this land we helped to save before you go to a better one.

Sincerely your comrade,

JOHN CRANE.

CANAL DOVER, OHIO, *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—Regretting my inability to attend our meeting this year, owing to circumstances beyond my control, I must say that I never was more pleased with the outlook for our military parks at Chattanooga and Vicksburg; and in prospect at Shiloh, Tenn., and at Atlanta, Ga.

These monuments to the valor of our Southern brethren and ourselves are reminders to our children and the world at large what it cost to place this nation where it is. All hail I say to the Army of the Tennessee, who marched and fought and died, and are still dying each year that this nation might live.

Thus commemorating these brave deeds is an act of a most grateful government and thankful people. Let the good work go on as it should, making one of the grandest histories in marble of the greatest nation of the world.

Very truly yours,

GEO. H. HILDT.

LEADVILLE, COLORADO, November 7, 1901.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I feel that I must write to you and say, I would be pleased to meet with all of you at Indianapolis on the 18th inst.

Business will probably take me to St. Louis at that time; if so, I will certainly go and see you.

My health is good; am strong and active. Chasing over the hills, hunting for gold—we have too much silver; it's not good for us.

God knows I would like to look into your face again and shake that warm hand once more.

With kindness and best wishes for all,

From your comrade,

A. V. BOHN.

ATLANTA, GA., November 11, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was late in reaching me, being forwarded from my Davenport (Iowa) home to Atlanta. As I am now in the "Sunny South" mingling in harmony with our Confederate soldier brethren, I will be unable to attend our reunion.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ADD. H. SANDERS,

Colonel 16th Iowa, Brevet Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION, }
VICKSBURG, MISS., November 12, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—The commissioners of the Vicksburg National Military Park have the honor to invite the assistance of the Army of the Tennessee in the work of exactly determining the part taken by each division, brigade, regiment and battery of General Grant's army in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. To this end, its members are respectfully requested to look over their old diaries and letters of that time, and to send to the acting chairman of the commission any items that may give information as to the work of any organization, or that may throw light on the daily routine of duty of its officers and men during the siege. These private and unpublished records are not only extremely interesting, but they may have a value for the work of the commission not appreciated by their owners, and some apparently unimportant statement may, on examination and comparison, prove to be the missing rung in a ladder of facts leading to an important

conclusion. Diaries sent to the office will be thankfully received, copied, and carefully returned.

Referring to the siege, the commissioners desire to determine the line of each regiment actively engaged in the assaults, May 19 and 22, at the time of its closest approach to the Confederate line; to locate the lines of rifle pits, sharpshooters, and pickets of each brigade and regiment; to ascertain the trenches and approaches in which each regiment worked or did duty as guards; to locate the camp of each regiment and battery and the headquarters of each brigade and division commander; to determine the names of the battery organizations serving guns in the several positions for artillery on the investment line, and the number, kind, and caliber of the guns in each position. The co-operation and assistance of each member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is earnestly and urgently requested in this work.

With regards and best wishes to all,

For the commissioners,

WM. T. RIGBY,
Acting Chairman.

EMMETSBURG, IOWA, *November 8, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,

Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—I had counted on attending this meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, but before I knew of the date, a case in which I am engaged, with several attorneys on each side, was set for November 12th, and can not be changed; so I am disappointed. I wish to see Colonel Cadle; and if I can get away Wednesday noon, I may then come down, reaching your city Thursday P. M., which would bring me in for banquet.

Yours,

E. B. SOPER,
Captain 12th Iowa Infantry Vols.

NEW YORK, *November 9, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—As a badly scattered detachment of the old Army of the Tennessee, I report myself after a silence which might have been taken for death or desertion.

Since you last heard from me, I was (until a month ago) for more than two years, doing historical and biographical writing for the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," a six-volume work. That work closed up a month ago, when I made a temporary engagement with the Lewis Publishing Co., of this city, for work here and on the New Jersey coast.

I write you now to express my sincere regard for you personally, and for

the other old friends who are yet tramping their earthly beat. If you have an extra copy of the last annual proceedings, I should be glad to have it.

Ever sincerely,

F. Y. HEDLEY.

Room 26, 265 Broadway, New York.

CHICAGO, *November 12, 1901.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I regret to say that I shall not be with you at our thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis. Hope that you will have a high old time, and enjoy it.

Yours truly,

B. M. CALLENDER.

"Leland Hotel," Chicago, Ill.

CINCINNATI, ARK., *November 8, 1901.*

CAPTAIN H. C. ADAMS,

Indianapolis Ind.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—It will be impossible for me to meet the comrades of the Army of the Tennessee at the coming reunion on the 13th and 14th inst.

Hope you will all have a good time. Kind regards to all,

Respectfully,

JAMES OATES.

ST. LOUIS, *November 13, 1901.*

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,

Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Society Army of Tennessee, to be held in your city.

Absence from the city prevented an earlier reply.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. BUCHANAN.

GUFFEY, COLO., *November 10, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENERAL:—Circumstances beyond my control prevent my being at Indianapolis to enjoy with those in attendance our thirty-third reunion. When I lived in dear old Ohio, I was always found with the boys when the time came, but now the distance between us is too great to attend the meetings, and I am so sorry on the account of my wife and daughter, for they used to enjoy the meetings as well as myself. My daughter read the notice of the Indianapolis meeting, and it makes her sick to think we can not go.

The happiest time in our lives was when we met in reunion with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Possibly next year will find things more favorable, so we can meet the old boys once more at least before they are all gone. Pray pardon so long letter. I sincerely hope you will have a good and happy time.

With kindest regards to all, I remain,

Yours truly,

G. W. SYLVIS,

Late First Lieutenant Co. B, 47th O. V. V. I.

4857 WEST BELLE PLACE, }
ST. LOUIS, November 11, 1901. }

CAPTAIN HENRY C. ADAMS,

Secretary, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circular dated November 1st, 1901.

I can not attend the reunion of this week on account of press of business matters.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY S. CARROLL.

DANVILLE, ILL., November 12, 1901.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—At the last moment I am very reluctantly compelled to send my sincere regrets at not being able to accept your kind notice to attend the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, November 13th and 14th.

My only daughter has been very ill, and is just recovering; and as she has no mother, I feel that my duty is with her.

I can not express my disappointment, but hope to hear of the usual good time at the meeting.

With kindly affection for all and especial regards for yourself, I am,

Very truly yours,

SAM. A. L. LAW.

KOSHKONONG, MO., November 11, 1901.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Notice of the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was duly received, and would have been sooner acknowledged, but for the hope that I would be able at the last moment to attend. Such has been my great desire every year since I last attended, but dame fortune has always cast a negative and decisive vote. She is still relentless, and I can only send regrets. Already anticipating the pleasure of reading your report of the proceedings, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JNO. W. HITT.

*Proceedings of the Society*COSHOCOTON, OHIO, *November 12, 1901.*COLONEL C. CADLE,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR COLONEL:—I find that at the last moment I will have to say: I can't be with you. Sorry.

Yours,

EZRA MCCONNELL,
*Cadiz, Ohio.*CHICAGO, *November 12, 1901.*COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I fully expected to meet with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th and 14th, and did not abandon hope until the last moment.

Kindly convey to the members present my best wishes for a happy reunion.

Most sincerely yours,

CUTHBERT WARD LAING.

1315 CLIFTON STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1901.* }

COLONEL C. CADLE,
Secretary Army of Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I regret more than I can tell you that I can not be with the old boys at Indianapolis. I am sure you will have a love feast. Salutation to all the comrades. I enclose my record for the files of the order.

I shall await anxiously the report of the meetings.

Sincerely,

E. H. PARSONS.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL., *November 2, 1901.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE:

DEAR GENERAL:—I can not see my way to getting off for your dates. I am very sorry not to be able to be with you, but have a very important engagement here.

Affectionately,

THOS. EWING SHERMAN.

BALTIMORE, *November 11, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I regret that I can not be with you all, for the thirty-third reunion, but my work is so arranged in connection with the medical school here, that I can not get away at this season.

My best wishes attend the meetings, and with the hope that this may prove to be one of the most successful of reunions, I am,

Truly yours,

FRANK W. LYNCH,

Son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Lynch.

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

608 BIRCHARD AVENUE,
FREMONT, OHIO, *November 12, 1901.* }

LIEUTENANT HENRY C. ADAMS,

P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. ADAMS:—Much to our regret it will be impossible for either Mrs. Buckland or myself to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th and 14th.

Yours truly,

GEORGE BUCKLAND.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 4, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York:

DEAR SIR:—I have your esteemed letter of October 29th, and it is with extreme regret that I have to advise that I believe it improbable that I can arrange to attend the meeting at Indianapolis.

I appreciate fully all that you have said, and if it is at all possible, I shall be present. I have forwarded your letter to my brother, Rathbun Fuller, at Toledo, thinking that he might desire to attend, as he is eligible, and I assume that he could qualify while at Indianapolis.

Yours respectfully,

E. C. FULLER.

RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS, *November 11, 1901.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to my father, George Hunt, Captain 12th Illinois Infantry, to be present at the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and I write to inform you of his death on the 17th of last March.

With best wishes for my father's old friends and comrades, and wishing you all a happy reunion, I am, with great respect,

Very sincerely,

MARIA EUGENIA HUNT.

NORTH BOSTON, ERIE CO., N. Y., *November 10, 1901.*

GENERAL GEO. F. MCGINNIS:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:—It is with great sorrow that I am obliged to write that I can not be with you for the thirty-third reunion. It had been a great pleasure to me to think I should clasp the hand of one of the Colonel's old time friends, and how fond he was of Mrs. McGinnis and yourself.

I was called East hastily on business, and can not get away from it without much sacrifice, and so must submit as gracefully as possible.

With kindest regards and many pleasant memories of the meetings and visits I have had with you, I write myself,

Your friend,

MRS. H. T. NOBLE.

CLIFTON, CINCINNATI, *November 12, 1901.*

Mrs. Armor desires her thanks to the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for their kindly inviting her to their meetings, and regrets that she can not be present.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *November 11, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I regret exceedingly that I can not be with the comrades at their meeting this week. Am visiting Kate at Kansas City.

With best wishes for a pleasant meeting, I am,

Very truly yours,

MRS. CAROLINE J. BARBER.

POULAN, GA., *October 11, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—There is no use of my saying that I regret my inability to be with you at the meeting to be held in a few days. Words fail to express it. I have been here since March, 1887, owing to a chain of circumstances. I have never been able to attend a meeting since I have been here. Too far away, too few dollars, two prime reasons. The proceedings of the thirty-second meeting lay open on my desk. I commenced to write you, and had to quit as two gentlemen came in to see me—one of whom is an Englishman, and the other a native Georgian—who was in the Confederate service with Forrest at Meridian, Tupelo, etc., etc., in 1864, then at Atlanta. Now if I remember right, I was there with my company (H 66th Indiana). Such conversation held with this gentleman is all I get for food in that line, while nearly all of you who can attend the meetings have your spiritual strength renewed by association and intercourse with com-

rades of the side we fought to maintain. I am, oh, so hungry to once more be able to feed on the sight, and hear some of my comrades talk it all over. I read it over and over again every year, but this does not satisfy my hungry soul. If I could be with you and tell you some things connected with a life in the pine woods in the wire grass section of Georgia, you could then realize the situation in a feeble way. Experience is a great institution. In many respects this is a desirable section.

With love to all, I am,

Yours, with hopes for the future,

E. L. GIRDNER,
Poulan, Worth Co., Ga.

CLINTON, IOWA, *November 11, 1901.*

COLONEL C. CADLE:

DEAR COLONEL: - I regret very much my inability to attend the annual reunion at Indianapolis; being in my eighty-third year and in failing health, I am unable to endure the journey.

Yours truly,

MILO SMITH.

KINGFISHER, OKLA., *November 8, 1901.*

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: - Answering your circular of 1st just received, I regret exceedingly that business engagements will prevent me from being present and shaking with the survivors of the bloodiest war and one of the bravest, greatest and most successful armies in all history. Our war with Spain was brilliant, *glorious*, but was a mere *skirmish* in comparison with the war of the 60's.

Hoping that you'll have a *good time*, and have only a modicum of *head-ache* next morning, I am,

Sincerely,

A. J. SEAY.

CAPTAIN H. C. ADAMS.

ST. LOUIS, *October 31, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: - I will see that the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is properly advertised in the "Globe-Democrat." My duties are such that it will hardly be possible for me to attend, but I shall certainly be with you in spirit, and hope you will have a pleasant time.

With cordial regards,

Yours truly,

HENRY KING,
Editor.

BELVIDERE, ILL., *October 31, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have yours regarding the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, and regret very much to say that it will not be possible for me to be present this year.

I am now just moving to a new location in the east. I am going to Athens on the Hudson river, about thirty miles below Albany, and will make it my home.

As my new home is not far from New York City, I trust that I may have the pleasure of calling on you some day.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. H. HURLBUT.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *November 9, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I have received notice of the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on 13th inst., and I regret very much that engagements I can not put aside prevent my being present. There are few enough members left, and if all should attend, there would not be a crowded house. But while the few last, the meetings will possess increased interest to the members present in recounting the scenes of the past, which with the actors have passed away. I know you will have the usual interesting meeting.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. COLTON.

MINNEAPOLIS, *November 10, 1901.*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I had promised myself that I would attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis on the 13th and 14th.

I anticipated great pleasure in meeting with the Society once more. As the time approaches, I find it impossible to leave my business. For nearly forty years these annual gatherings have been a source of great pleasure. Many of the familiar faces so often met will be missing, rendering those who are left much dearer to all of us. I need not wish for you an enjoyable meeting, for surely this one will not be an exception to all those which have preceded it. My warmest greetings go out to all the members of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, an army which in war was invincible, and whose members in civil life have occupied the highest positions that could be given by a grateful country.

Again expressing my regrets that I can not be with you, I am,

Cordially,

WM. B. LEACH.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE.

SARNIA, ONTARIO, *November 11, 1901.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary:

DEAR GENERAL:—It is with regret that I have to say that I can not be present at the thirty-third reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

Business reasons only keep me away. My personal wishes are to get there. The Society is in a great measure responsible for my absence, by making too much business.

With many good wishes, etc., etc.,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. NUGENT,

Major 3rd Michigan Cavalry, Bay City, Mich.

OMAHA, *November 9, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I regret exceedingly that it will not be possible for me to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis next week. I shall be with you in spirit, and hope that health and prosperity may attend you and all other veterans of the grand old Army of the Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

LYMAN RICHARDSON,

Late Captain 1st Nebraska Cavalry.

MASON CITY, IOWA, *November 14, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I misplaced your notice of our meeting, hence did not respond at proper time.

I have no recollection of ever having to respond to sick call in my service in the army, although I served over four years. I was never in the hospital only from wounds. But for the fourth time I shall have to plead physical disability as an excuse, and if necessary will send surgeon's certificate. I am yet almost totally helpless. The grip, or whatever it was that got hold of me, has about completely done me up; and as is usually the case with that disease, settled in the weakest part of the anatomy, which in my case was my army wounds. I am practically done up, I guess for good. And yet Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, thinks he can only allow me \$12.00 per month. And still I love my country. But I am somewhat like one of those Forty Rounders, who old General Osterhaus, on that cold, wet and winter campaign through the Carolinas, was reprimanding him for straggling, who answered: "General, I am wet, footsore, tired, hungry and lousy, but I love my country; but if I ever live through this, I don't think I will ever love another country."

A lady called upon me yesterday, General Howard's cousin, and said she had a letter from the General, and he wished to be remembered to me. Great Scott! didn't that make me swell up? I should say yes, with apologies for the slang. I was pretty near as proud as when I got a letter from General Dodge, tendering his sympathy in my sickness on his return from Europe. Comradeship and sympathy makes us all akin, and if I can only retain the friendship of my Army of the Tennessee friends to the end, I think I shall die happy. Remember me to the old greybeards.

H. I. SMITH,
Of the old 7th Iowa Veteran Infantry.

CLINTON, IOWA, *November 11, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I find it's impossible for me to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis this year. Give my compliments to the old fellows who may assemble. Every one of you are in my mind. Wish I could be present with you, but I can not.

I am,

Truly your companion,

J. D. FEGAN.

HOTEL TREMONT,
DENVER, COLO., *November 12, 1901.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your circular letter of October 23d duly received, and once again I am compelled to send regrets.

It's the same old story—finances too low. I still hope to be able before many more years elapse, to meet the old boys again. In the meantime I shall think of you on the 13th and 14th, and be with you in thought, and wish for those able to be with you a most enjoyable time.

With best regards to yourself and my many old friends, I am,

Most truly yours,

A. A. PERKINS.

OXFORD, IOWA, *November 9, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 13th and 14th of this month.

Very truly yours,

A. J. MILLER.

QUINCY, ILL., *November 9, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

*Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Indianapolis, Ind.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am sorely disappointed at not being able to attend the meeting this year, as I had anticipated much pleasure in so doing. A severe illness last month, from which I am just recovering, put me so behind in my business matters that I find it impossible to get away at this time.

Remember me kindly to the companions, and I trust you will have an enjoyable reunion. I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. B. HAMILTON.

BATH, STEUBEN CO., N. Y., *November 9, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I wish distance would or could shorten up, as time does, for then it would not be as far from Bath to Indianapolis, as it now is, and I then could get there without so many miles of travel.

As we grow old, distance lengthens, but time contracts. Before this month passes away, I will have reached my sixty-eighth mile stone, but I can not realize, nor do I feel, that I have seen more than two-thirds of that number, and yet forty of them have come and gone since I first donned the blue in the "Fremont Huzzars" (afterwards the 4th Missouri Cavalry) in the city of St. Louis.

I can not often meet with you, which I regret, but as our Society so often meets in the West, and I am a resident of the far (?) East, it seems to be my fate to miss our reunions, although I did meet with a few members last April in Washington at the unveiling of the statue of General Logan.

Hoping that you will have the usual enjoyable time.

Truly yours,

WM. S. BURNS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., *November 11, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army of Tennessee:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—At the last moment I am compelled, through sickness, to forego the pleasure of meeting with the old companions of 61-5. I had planned to come with companions, Wilbur and Muhlenberg, and bring some new material for membership, and the disappointment is beyond the telling.

Here's hoping that the continual dissemination of the spirit of loyalty shall go out from the old Army of the Tennessee and its kindred societies until anarchy can not find a foothold on this our glorious land! May old "Mors and time" get so engaged in a "little game of their own" that

they will forget to sound "taps," or do any "cutting off" for many years to come, and that those of us who are not permitted to grasp our beloved commanders and companions' hands at this meeting shall be able to do so in 1902.

Sincerely yours,

HARRIS B. OSBORNE

CHICAGO, November 11, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—I greatly regret that I shall not be able to be with you, the glorious band of comrades that will assemble in Indianapolis this week. I have to keep "digging" for my subsistence still just as we did from "Shiloh" down to the sea. Can't get a furlough and too busy selling "The life of our beloved comrade and martyred friend, 'McKinley,'" to even take French leave for a day. May God bless your meeting and every old comrade; they grow dearer with each passing year, and there will be but a few more of them to most of us. May we so spend the fleeting days that "when the roll is called up yonder," every boy in blue will answer here.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

J. THOMPSON MOSS,
Late First Lieutenant "I" Co., 53d Illinois,
First Brigade 4th Div., 17th A. C., Army Tennessee.

JANESVILLE, WIS., November 9, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your communication of 23d ult., announcing arrangements for the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, received in due season.

On account of the critical and continued illness of my wife, I am obliged to forego the pleasurable honor of joining you on that occasion. I had hoped to attend this reunion, and while matters at home are of deep concern, I regret exceedingly that I can not be with you, and wish all a most enjoyable meeting.

I was appointed commissioner on the Vicksburg Battlefield Commission, and arranged to leave here with others on 19th inst., which honor I am also obliged to abandon.

However, there is hope and compensation in every reverse of wishes.

That every member of the Army of Tennessee will be in line at the Grand Muster hereafter, in a phalanx unbroken, we faithfully believe. I remain, with great respect,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD G. HARLOW.

Of the Army of the Tennessee.

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WALLACE, IDAHO, *November 7, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—The notice of the meeting at Indianapolis received yesterday, and again am compelled to say that it will be impossible for me to be there, although it would be one of the greatest pleasures of my life to meet the "old boys" of the Army of the Tennessee once more.

I wish my daughter, Carrie L., to be my successor.

Yours sincerely,

FRED. P. CANDER.

CHARITON, IOWA, *November 8, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL HICKENLOOPER:—Thanks for the kind invitation to the thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, and also for the report of meeting of last year, both of which I most heartily appreciated.

I had thought in this new century to turn over a new leaf, and give myself the pleasure of attending each meeting hereafter, but regret exceedingly that it will not be possible this time.

With kindest regards to all who may be present, and trusting you may have a joyous reunion, I am,

Faithfully yours,

MRS. W. H. GIBBON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *October 30, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the announcement of the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, and to express my sincere regret that I can not attend.

As you will notice by my change of address, I have removed to Seattle to "grow up with the country," and its great distance prevents my attendance this year.

With kind wishes for the success of the meeting, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

R. J. CHASE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *November 5, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—I thank you for your kind invitation to the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. It is my purpose to come once more to enjoy the good fellowship of our well-

beloved Society, but I am very busy, and it may be that I can not come. If so, I wish you a joyous old time meeting this side the "eternal camping ground."

Yours fraternally,

HAMILTON W. HALL,
Captain 59th Illinois.

BURLINGTON, IA., *November 5, 1901.*

DEAR GENERAL:—Again must I send my regrets. It will not be possible for me to meet with the Society this year. I wish you a good time, and I hope to meet you all a year hence in reunion.

Very truly,

C. A. FRICK.

I presented my volumes of the "Proceedings of the Army of the Tennessee" to the Public Library here, and request that you send future volumes issued to C. A. Frick, care Burlington Public Library.

C. A. FRICK.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., *October 31, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

DEAR GENERAL:—I deeply regret that my duties as professor make it impracticable for me to attend the meeting at Indianapolis.

Yours truly,

A. W. WILLIAMSON.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, *November 2, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL:—I regret exceedingly, because of official duties pressing to such an extent at this time, that I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held November 13th and 14th, at Indianapolis.

With kindest regards to all, I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. B. SPALDING.

CHICAGO, *November 1, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—Article III of the Constitution of our Society requires that officers, who are unable to attend its annual meeting, will be expected to write to the Secretary and impart such information as they may desire, etc.

At the present date, it is quite probable that I will be unable to put in an appearance at Indianapolis on November 18th and 14th, but if my good friend, Lieutenant and Judge Richard S. Tuthill, is to deliver the annual address, I feel sure that he will willingly undertake to represent not only himself but his comrade, the undersigned.

If you can also make him pay my dues up to date, I shall feel greatly obliged.

With best wishes for a joyous occasion, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HEAFFORD.

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, *October 31, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:—I regret that I shall be compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting with the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at their annual meeting in Indianapolis this year. At present I am caught in the toils of the Iowa quarantine law, and am serving very quietly a forty-day sentence, on account of the illness of my small son. I trust you will have an enjoyable meeting.

With kindest regards to all,

J. W. McELRATH.

NEW YORK, *October 29, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I write to express my sincere regrets that I shall not be able to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Indianapolis next month. It is useless for me to tell you how much I regret that I am now able to attend so few of the meetings, as I am sure you know how much I enjoy them. I look forward with the greatest pleasure to the next meeting thereafter, which I believe will be at Washington, and where I will surely be able to attend.

Please remember me to your family and believe me, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA., *October 28, 1901.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER:

DEAR GENERAL:—I regret most sincerely that I can not attend the meeting to be held at Indianapolis this year.

Yours most cordially,

MINNIE SHERMAN FITCH.

DAYTON, O., October 28, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I greatly regret that a previous important engagement will prevent my attendance at the thirty-third reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th.

Kindly convey to the old comrades of the "Army that never retreated" my hearty greetings, with sincere wishes for a joyful and profitable reunion.

I beg to remain,

Very truly your comrade,

JNO. N. BELL,

Late Captain Co. "E", 25th Iowa Vol. Inf.

LA MOILLE, ILL., October 26, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your kind invitation to attend the thirty-third reunion of our Society, to be held at Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, 1901, is just at hand.

And though I shall not be able to attend, I can but feel that the meeting will mourn the decease of so many of our noble comrades during the past year; and that it may also be one of rejoicing that so many are yet spared, and are waiting for the final roll call to "come up higher."

Fraternally yours,

RODERICK B. FRARY,

Late Captain Co. G, 139th Reg. Ill. Vol. Infantry.

FT. MADISON, IOWA, October 26, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your invitation of the 23rd inst. to the annual meeting of the Society, to be held in Indianapolis, November 13th and 14th, received. It is not likely that I will be able to attend this meeting, owing to previous business engagements. I am glad, however, to see the interest kept up in this noble Society, and to still see the name of my old commander, General Dodge, at the head of it, and yourself and Cadle still among the list of officers.

Wishing you an interesting and profitable meeting, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. B. MORRISON.

CHICAGO, October 28, 1901.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—I acknowledge receipt of your notice of thirty-third reunion of our Society at Indianapolis on November 13th and 14th next. I regret that I will be unable to attend this year, having been absent from business at Encampments and Pan-American, taking all the time at my disposal. Hope those in attendance will have an enjoyable reunion.

Respectfully yours,

BENJ. F. MONROE,
Late Captain 8th Illinois Vct. Vol. Infantry.

General Hickenlooper:—It appears to me, Mr. President, in connection with the report of the deaths of members, that there is one name there that calls for more than ordinary attention, and possibly some special action. That is the name of Mrs. Bickerdyke, a woman who endeared herself to the Army of the Tennessee especially, as one of the most courageous, worthy executive women that ever lived. There is scarcely a home in the North that has not felt the kindly influences of her character and protection and assistance with the sick and wounded of the Army of the Tennessee. She is the woman who I may remind you, in the energy and forcefulness of the performance of her duties, frequently ran afoul of the regular or constituted authorities of the hospitals, the surgeons of the command not always possessing the maximum efficiency; and one incident arose where a complaining surgeon appealed to General Sherman for a restriction of her authority, alleging that she was interfering with the proper performance of his duties and creating trouble, and that he wanted General Sherman to issue an order prohibiting her from participating in or taking any part in the control and direction of the hospital matters, to which General Sherman replied, "My dear sir, it isn't within my power to issue an order of that kind; that woman ranks me, she ranks Grant, and if she keeps on growing in good deeds, she will soon rank Jesus Christ." So that it appears to me, Mr. President, while every honor should be shown to the memories of all who have been enumerated, it appears to me in that case it would be a proper thing for the Society to appoint a special committee of three to prepare a memorial, to be hereafter submitted, on the life and services of this estimable lady.

General McGinnis:—Before the motion is put, I would suggest that the committee be composed of lady members of the Society.

General Hickenlooper:—I accept that amendment.

The motion prevailed.

Colonel Parsons:—I rise to say that I wish to bring up in this connection a name that in the Western country, among all the officers that served in the Army of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland, and along the Mississippi river, ought forever to be famous and ought to be revered as much as that of any man, probably, or that of the lady just spoken of. I refer, sir, to Mr. James E. Yeatman. Mr. James E. Yeatman was the author of the Western Sanitary Commission. By his suggestions to Mr. Lincoln, the floating hospitals were established, which did immense service in taking care of the sick and wounded and taking them homeward, and inspiring them by the change of situation. Thousands of soldiers were restored to life and health by the influence of Mr. James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, and it is perhaps more notable, because Mr. Yeatman was himself a Southern man and a slave-holder, and when the war broke out, he went with the Union, and in Missouri assisted very much in preventing our people from going Southward. A great many of the officers here must have known Mr. Yeatman very well, and must be familiar with the floating hospitals, and I would suggest that a committee be appointed to make a memorial of this distinguished gentleman, who died on the 7th day of July last.

General Hickenlooper:—Of course I appreciate and understand, and heartily endorse everything that is said as to Mr. Yeatman, but the question has arisen in my mind as to whether Mr. Yeatman, not being a member of this Society, it would be entirely proper for us to take the action suggested. He might have been entitled to membership, perhaps, but he never secured that membership. I am reminded by Colonel Cadle that he would not be entitled to membership. At all events he never secured membership; and it has been our custom heretofore— notwithstanding the prominence of the officers—not to take recognition of any case where they are not members of the Society.

Colonel Cadle:—Does Colonel Parsons understand that Mrs. Bickerdyke was an honorary member of our Society?

Colonel Parsons:—If it is not considered as exactly in line, I will withdraw the suggestion. I did not make a motion. I merely made a suggestion. I wish, at any rate, that this Society should know that this man, who was certainly very distinguished, and who did more in the Western country for the benefit of the soldiers than any one other man, and who raised and expended \$1,271,000 entirely for the benefit of the Western soldier, has passed away, and it seems proper that his name should be mentioned before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Colonel Cadle:—I want to say one word, that the remarks of Colonel Parsons will appear in our book, and will be a memorial to Mr. Yeatman.

General Black:—I move that Colonel Parsons be requested to extend his remarks, and be allowed to substitute them for those that he has made here, and the same to stand as the memorial of the Society.

General Hickenlooper:—Permit me to elaborate that suggestion a little, and that it be resolved that Colonel Parsons be requested to prepare and submit for publication by this Society a paper upon the hospital service on the Western rivers during the war.

General Black:—To be embodied in the memorials of the members?

General Hickenlooper:—Yes.

General Black—I accept the amendment.

The motion prevailed.

General Black:—The Corresponding Secretary, I suppose, wants his registry right. General Ross lived and died at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois.

The President:—The next is the report of the Recording Secretary, Colonel Cadle.

The Recording Secretary's report is as follows:

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CINCINNATI, *November 12, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since our last meeting in Detroit, November 14th and 15th, 1900, I have compiled and issued the report of that, the thirty-second meeting of our Society.

I have collected since last meeting the following amounts, which have been transferred to the Treasurer:

Account dues, \$104 00

Account interest on Dayton Fund to July 14th, 1901, . . . 285 00

I was advised during the summer by the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company of this city, who have held the \$5,000 Dayton bequest since Colonel Dayton's death in 1891, that it was impossible to find a safe investment at six per centum, and asking us to allow them to reduce interest to five per centum on account of the reduction of interest in investments generally.

After consideration of the matter, the President, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Society have agreed that the interest may be reduced to five per centum, commencing July 14th, 1901. The Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company guarantees the security and interest of the fund, and they receive five per centum upon the resulting interest.

Herewith is a copy of the letter containing the new agreement with the Trust Company.

There is now in the hands of our Treasurer \$8,000 in four per cent. bonds and the \$5,000 Dayton fund, makes \$13,000 in all that we have invested. Most of our members are life members and the dues from members not in that class are quite small.

I estimate that we have funds enough, even at our present rate of expenditure, to last the Society for fifteen years, and I think at the end of that time there will be something left to those who will surely succeed us in the Society.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

CINCINNATI, O., *May 9, 1901.*

MR. GAZZAM GANO,

President the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—The Dayton fund of \$5,000, upon which you now pay this Society six per cent. less your commission of five per cent. upon such interest, is controlled, under the bequest, by the President, the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Society.

In view of your statement this morning to the Recording Secretary, that you can not find a safe investment at six per cent., and that the interest should be reduced to five per cent., you are hereby authorized to pay us five per cent. less your commission, from the date of the interest now maturing.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED).

G. M. DODGE,

President.

A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary.

CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,

Treasurer.

Copy.

The President:—The report will be received and placed on file.
The next is the report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Treasurer for the year 1900-1901:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, November 12, 1900,	\$609 09
November 24, Dues,	58 00
December 10, Sale of Bonds,	570 00
1901.	
January 11, Interest U. S. Bonds,	90 00
April 20, Interest U. S. Bonds,	85 00
May 11, Interest Dayton Fund,	142 50
September 21, Interest U. S. Bonds,	170 00
November 2, Sale of Bond,	560 00
November 9, Dayton Fund,	142 50
" 9, Dues,	46 00
Total receipts,	\$2,473 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing and Binding (two years),	\$1,296 71
Rent,	365 00
Committee, Detroit Meeting,	197 52
J. L. Bennett, reporting at Detroit,	50 00
Clerk (two years),	50 00
Safe Deposit Box,	5 00
Express Moving,	56 14

American Express Co.,.....	78 46
Stationery and Furniture,.....	13 90
Janitor and Light,.....	8 85
	<hr/>
	\$2,121 58
Balance on hand, November 12, 1901,.....	351 51
	<hr/>
	\$2,473 09

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, November 12, 1901.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that according to our books at the close of business the 9th inst., there was a balance of three hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-one cents (\$351 51) to the credit of the account of A. M. Van Dyke, Treasurer Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Respectfully submitted,

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
W. A. LEMMON, *Cashier.*

Major Van Dyke:—The rent heretofore has been \$75.00 a quarter. Since moving the rent will be \$45.00. The printing of the Secretary's report I have estimated at \$600.00, for incidental expenses \$50.00. The estimated receipts for the year are \$670.00, the estimated expenses \$830.00. As to the Recording Secretary's estimate of the length of time our funds will last, I have not examined or thought about it very much. You will take notice that inasmuch as our expenses exceed our income there must of necessity be a sale of a bond in every year, and that reduces our assets by that amount, and of course reduces the income, and this decrease of income will be cumulative, that is to say the income will be less and less as the years go by. The Dayton fund of course is a last resource, when the United States bonds are gone. I suppose by an order of court that money may be made available, that is the principal of it, whereas now we have only available the income from it. I merely put these things before you so that you may form some idea of what is in store for us in the future so far as the finances are concerned.

The President:—Unless there is objection, the report will be received and placed on file.

The next is the report of the Treasurer of the Sherman Statue Fund.

The report was read by the Secretary, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, *October 1, 1901.*

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Treasurer,

In account with Sherman Statue Committee (Society of the Army of the Tennessee).

RECEIPTS.

1900.		
Nov. 12,	Balance on hand as per report,.....	\$5,732 66
Nov. 30,	Interest on Fund,.....	85 98
1901.		
Apr. 29,	Received from Grand Army Republic,	238 35
May 31,	Interest on Fund,.....	80 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

1901.		
Apr. 26,	Paid to Sara Rohl-Smith,	\$2,500 00
	Balance on hand,.....	3,637 63
		<hr/>
		\$6,137 63 \$6,137 63
1901.		
May 31,	Balance on hand,.....	\$3,637 63

The account bears three (3) per cent. interest per annum (if no check is drawn during year), and this is credited semi-annually.

The sum paid Sara Rohl-Smith was by direction of the President on the contract of Carl Rohl-Smith, deceased, and to whose interest in the contract his wife succeeded. The voucher and correspondence are herewith submitted.

The sum received from Grand Army Republic is explained by correspondence accompanying this report. It is for the Committee or Society to return any acknowledgment deemed necessary.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Treasurer.

TO COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The President:—Unless there is objection, the report will be received and placed on file.

I desire to state to the Society, as the President of the General Sherman Statue Commission, that the commission, after considering its duties upon the death of Carl Rohl-Smith, the sculptor, decided to allow Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith, the executrix, to go on and complete the statue in accordance with the models

already made and submitted by Carl Rohl-Smith, and approved before he died, and in pursuance of that act new contracts were drawn with Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith by the government and by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and she is now, with the aid of Mr. Kitson, of New York, and Mr. Jennison, of Chicago, proceeding to complete the work. She had selected, also, to aid her, Mr. H. K. Bush Brown, but on my way here I received a communication from the Secretary of War, to the effect that she has dismissed Mr. Brown, and has called to her aid one of the most noted sculptors of Denmark. Her reasons she sets forth very fully to the Secretary for making that change, and it is not necessary to state them here. They were, in short, that Mr. Brown had changed the models, in fact had partly destroyed one of them, in a desire, I suppose, to introduce new ideas, and so forth. But, as the decision of the commission had been to complete the statue in accordance with the models, I do not see what action we can take in that matter. It appears to me that it rests really with Mrs. Rohl-Smith and Mr. Brown. I merely make that statement so that, if you happen to see anything in the papers in relation to it, you will understand it. The commission has not had a meeting since this occurrence, but as soon as I return to New York, we will have a meeting, and whatever action is necessary for us to take will be taken.

Colonel Cadle:—Mr. President, under the Fourth Amendment to our Constitution, it is provided that honorary members may be elected from those who served with honor and distinction in the Navy of the United States. Under that section of our constitution, we elected Admiral Porter, who served with us. We have with us today in Indianapolis an Admiral of the Navy who also served with us, and served with honor and distinction, and I desire to nominate as an honorary member of this Society Rear-Admiral George Brown, a resident of Indianapolis, a retired naval officer.

The President:—All in favor of the motion will please indicate it by saying Aye.

The vote was unanimous in the affirmative, and Rear-Admiral George Brown was declared elected an honorary member of the Society.

Colonel Cadle:—I see Admiral Brown in the back part of the room, and perhaps he will say something to us. I desire to say that he has been working for the last four weeks in preparing for this meeting, and our thanks are due him for that.

The President:—Admiral Brown, please come forward, and say a word to the Society.

Admiral Brown came forward, and was received with applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND COMPANIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I can only express my thanks and very great appreciation of the honor which you have conferred upon me. Had it been possible under your by-laws and constitution, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have become an active member of this Society. I had the pleasure of serving for a short time in the Western waters. On the Mississippi river I was only a short time, and in the Yazoo river I was ordered by Admiral Porter to pass the batteries at Vicksburg, with the *Indianola*, then under my command; and the *Indianola* never made her appearance above water in the presence of the Army of the Tennessee, after she passed those batteries. She was sunk below Vicksburg, and I was taken out of the wet. I was a prisoner for a little over three months, and was in Jackson, Mississippi, when Osterhaus' division reached a point within sixteen miles of the town, and I was in hopes, from what I saw going on in Jackson at that time, that the Confederates would either move to the rear or go to the front to the aid of their comrades, and leave us until our army could reach us; but that was not to be.

I can only say it will be my pleasure to do anything in my power to make your meeting in our city of Indianapolis a pleasant one. I thank you again.

The President:—There is one more report, and that is from the committee on the Grant statue and memorial, of which I was the representative of the Society.

I desire to say, in relation to this, that your committee has worked, I think it is now seven years, for the purpose of obtain-

ing a recognition by the government for the erection of a statue to General Grant in Washington, that should be worthy of him. This Society has succeeded in obtaining through the personal efforts of our distinguished comrade, Speaker Henderson, and Senator Allison, an appropriation of \$10,000, which passed the House last winter, and the Senate in its last days. The law provides that \$10,000 shall be appropriated, for models for a statue not to exceed in cost \$250,000. The commission consists of the Secretary of War, Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, the chairman of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on Library, and the President of your own Society, representing the Society.

The commission met in Washington, had two or three sessions, and finally, after consultation with the commission of architects that is in session in Washington, in relation to the beautifying of that city under one great general plan, selected two sites, one south of the War Department, and the other south of the White House. Each is shown on the plan of the invitation that we gave to sculptors to compete; We allow the sculptors to make models to fit either of the sites, and then select the model and site that we consider the best at the time of the competition. \$6,000 of the \$10,000 is given to the six successful sculptors who submit plans that are acceptable to the commission, one of which of course will be selected for the statue. We gave the sculptors plenty of time, one year, and the models have to be submitted between March 1st and April 1st; and from the letters I have received from different sculptors, I have no doubt there will be a very large competition. We sent the invitation to every sculptor in this country and every one in the old country, who was a citizen of the United States:

PROGRAMME OF COMPETITION
FOR THE
GRANT STATUE OR MEMORIAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Models to be submitted between March 1st and April 1st, 1902.

COMMISSION:

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Chairman.

HON. GEORGE PRABODY WETMORE, U. S. S.,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

MR. FRED C. SQUIRES,
Secretary.

COLONEL T. A. BINGHAM, U. S. A.
Executive and Disbursing Officer.

GRANT STATUE OR MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 10, 1901.* }

The commission authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 23d, 1901, to select the site and receive plans, designs and models for a statue or memorial of General Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States, and General of the armies thereof, invite artists who are citizens of the United States to submit models for such statue or memorial by April 1st, 1902, under the following conditions:

Artists competing must send, at their own expense and risk, to the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department, Washington, D. C., between March 1st and April 1st, 1902, accurate and detailed models of their design on the scale of one inch to the foot. These models must include a design for the statue or memorial complete above the foundation.

Artists desiring to submit models for the competition must, on or before the first day of January, 1902, notify the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds at the War Department, Washington, D. C., of their intention to submit models, with a statement of the superficial area which will be occupied by such model when set up ready for inspection and comparison. No persons other than those giving such notice will be permitted to enter the competition.

The cost of the statue or memorial is limited by law to \$250,000, including the entire expense of excavation, foundation, pedestal, the statue or memorial, and all expenses incidental to the erection of the statue or memorial, ready for unveiling.

A full description of the model must accompany it, giving exact dimensions, kind, and character of the material to be used, and a detailed estimate of the cost, with the full name of the artists.

Models submitted, the enlargement of which can not in judgment of the commission be erected of first-class material and in a first-class manner for the sum of \$240,000, will not be considered.

Artists must submit with the models a plan for the improvement of the grounds upon which the statue or memorial is to be located, said plans showing their relation to the completed work, but the cost of the improvement of the grounds is not to be included in the cost of the statue or memorial.

All statue work and bronze casting must be executed in the United States.

The statue or memorial itself must represent the character and individuality of the subject. All models must be in plaster. No drawings without models will be accepted.

Only such sculptors, artists or architects as are not connected in a business way with any monumental firm or bronze foundry will be allowed to take part in the competition.

All models will be exhibited for two weeks prior to rendering of final decision.

All models will be held for delivery to, or upon the orders of, the artists for two weeks after notice of final decision. After the expiration of that period, the commission will be at liberty to cause them to be destroyed. Each competitor shall at the time of entering into the competition give the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds his full name and address, and notices mailed to him at the address so stated shall be deemed sufficient.

Attention is particularly called to the following clause of the law:

"One of which plans, specifications or models shall, if deemed sufficiently meritorious by the commission, be selected, or the commission may select any part of any of the plans, specifications or models that it may elect and that it can use."

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all designs and models.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the commission will first select, from all the models submitted, six which they consider the most meritorious, and will pay to each of the six artists submitting the models thus selected one thousand dollars. The final selection will be made from the six thus chosen.

No extension of time will be given any artist. No model received after April 1st, 1902, will be considered in the competition unless it is shown that it was started in time to reach its destination in the ordinary course of transportation, and the delay was caused by reasons beyond the control of the artist.

The models, designs and plans accepted by the commission for the statue or memorial will, in the discretion of the commission, upon acceptance, become the property of the United States.

The statue or memorial is to be located in the tract of ground known as the White lot, or the President's park, either on the line of the south axis of the State, War and Navy Building, in a plot described as follows: "A parcel of land bounded on the west by Seventeenth street; on the north by the roadway to the south of the State, War and Navy Building; on the south by the south building line of D street, if extended; and on the east by the existing park roadways to the southwest of the White House grounds and the northwest of the oval; or on a plot of land forming part of the oval, on the northerly side thereof, on the south axis of the White House, and north of the south building line of D street, if extended."

The selection of the site will be one of the elements to be considered in the competition. All designs for the site last mentioned must be of such a character as to be subordinate to the White House itself and the other features of the landscape at present existing. Designs may be submitted for either site, or for both.

A copy of the law under which the commission acts, and a plat of the ground are annexed to this circular for the information of the competitors.

As soon as practicable after the selection of the models the commission will report its action to Congress.

All letters of inquiry and other communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Grant Statue or Memorial Commission, War Department, Washington, D. C.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Chairman.

GEO. PEABODY WETMORE,
U. S. Senate,

Chairman Joint Committee on the Library.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

} *Commission.*

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

An Act for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of General Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States government in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the Secretary of War be, and they are hereby, created a commission to select a site and secure plans and designs for a statue or memorial of General Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States and General of the armies thereof, said statue not to cost in excess of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. That said commission is authorized to select any unoccupied square or reservation belonging to the government, or part thereof, in the District of Columbia, except the grounds of the Capitol and Library of Congress, on which to erect the said statue.

SECTION 3. That the said commission is authorized and required to advertise for plans, specifications and models for the base, pedestal and statue provided for in Section one, and may pay to competing artists for the same, and for expenses incident to making such selection, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasurer not otherwise appropriated, one of which plans, specifications or models shall, if deemed sufficiently meritorious by the commission, be selected, or the commission may select any part of any of the plans, specifications or models that it may elect and that it can use.

SECTION 4. That as soon as practicable after the selection authorized by Section three is made, said commission shall report their action to the Congress of the United States.

Approved February 23d, 1901.

I wish to state to the Society that Mrs. U. S. Grant, one of our honorary members, is in rather poor health, and I suggest to you that we send her a telegram of good wishes and greeting. If it is the pleasure of the Society, the officers will write the telegram and send it. She has responded to our invitations, but I know that this year she was not able to write. I have no doubt a telegram to her will be cheering.

Captain Magdeburg:—I move that the President be authorized to send such a telegram.

The motion prevailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 13, 1901.*

MRS. U. S. GRANT,

2111 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee in its thirty-third reunion in Indianapolis sends heartiest greeting and best wishes for your good health. It will pay its respects to you in person at its next meeting to be held in Washington at the unveiling of the statue of General Sherman.

G. M. DODGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Indianapolis:

With thanks for your telegram, I beg that you will accept and convey to the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee our hearty greetings. Tell them I will surely expect to see them when they meet in Washington next year.

JULIA D. GRANT,

NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

The President:—Here is a letter from Captain Hodges, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary read the letter from Captain Hodges, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, *November 8, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—The grave of General A. J. Smith, in Bellefontaine Cemetery in this city, is unmarked even by a pine board. His son, the only surviving member of his family, died last summer. There is no estate, and unless his old companions in arms take up the matter, the last resting place of the doughty old fighter of the Army of the Tennessee will

in time be forgotten. A movement has been started in the Grand Army here to build a monument, not a statue, but a monument.

You know, General, that most of the Grand Army men are poor, and that the subscriptions from that source are liable to be small. It occurred to me the other day that our Society might subscribe \$500, and I wrote Cadle to that effect. He replied that it had always been the policy of the Society to refrain from such contributions, as there were so many worthy instances of like character, if such a precedent were established, it would soon exhaust the permanent fund, but that he would favor individual subscriptions. I see the force of the argument, and will say nothing further in that direction.

If the subject is brought up at Indianapolis, probably many of the members will subscribe. As I was several months abroad this summer and fall, having returned about a month ago, I may not be able to attend the next meeting. I therefore mention the matter to you, and trust that you will do what you can to assist the movement. With best wishes for your personal welfare, I am,

Most truly yours,

W. R. HODGES.

The President:—Of course this Society knows all about General Smith. It is very sad that he lies in St. Louis, without anything to mark his grave. It appeared to me that we might send out a circular to the Society, requesting that such subscriptions be made as the members felt like making, but this also struck me, that in such a great city as St. Louis, a committee of three members of this Society, or of prominent citizens, should take that matter up.

General Hickenlooper:—Of the Loyal Legion of which Captain Hodges is Recorder?

The President:—Yes; and certainly they could raise a fund to put up a proper monument to the memory of General Smith. I only make this suggestion. You all know how difficult it is now to go out to the old Army and expect to get any great returns. They have got all they can do to take care of themselves. But there are many now in the Society, who will be glad to make a donation in this matter. I would like to hear, for instance, from Colonel Parsons on this.

Colonel Parsons:—Captain Hodges spoke to me yesterday morning, as I was leaving St. Louis, in regard to this matter; and I will say that a few days ago, in attending the funeral of one of our companions of the Loyal Legion, I received this

information, that there was nothing at all to mark the grave of General Smith. We all know, of course, that he was one of the best fighting officers in the army, and I am of the opinion that he saved Banks' army down in Louisiana. I told Colonel Churchill, who spoke to me, that I didn't think it was best to get up a very expensive monument, but that he could count on me for any reasonable proportion of any sum that might be raised. I had no opportunity to talk to Captain Hodges about it yesterday, but I imagine, as the President says, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee would have so many calls that it would appear to be almost impossible to act as a Society; but Colonel Jacobson has suggested that if any member will come forward and say that he will give a sum, be it large or small, toward this monument, it will be very acceptable and gratefully received. Further than that, I do not really think that the Army of the Tennessee can go. I should be very much pleased to have any aid from members, who can afford to give it for this monument, for certainly General A. J. Smith was a very brave and excellent man; and although he had a salary of three or four thousand dollars a year, in his last years, I really think that he gave away the greater part of it to the soldiers. He was like General Sherman, who moved away from St. Louis, partly on that account. I think I will leave the matter with these remarks. I should be very much pleased, of course, to carry out Captain Hodges' suggestion, if the Society can do something.

Colonel Cadle:—Colonel Parsons is here, he lives in St. Louis, and I suggest that these gentlemen of the Society, who desire to subscribe, hand the amount that they wish to give to Colonel Parsons.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I think there are a great many wealthy people in St. Louis and a great many who are loyal, if they were not in the army, and I would suggest that the Society appoint a member, residing in St. Louis, as a committee to raise funds to erect a proper memorial over the grave of General Smith.

General Hickenlooper:—You do not mean that that shall involve the Society in any obligation?

Lieutenant Tuthill:—Not at all. Simply that we appoint a committee to see if they can not raise money enough down there

to put a proper stone over the grave of General Smith. I think it can be done. I know it could in Chicago.

The President:—Would it not be proper to appoint a committee in St. Louis to act with other committees?

Lieutenant Tuthill:—Yes, I accept that.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—How shall that committee be appointed?

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I suggest that it be the members of the Society living in St. Louis.

The President:—How many?

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I suggest five.

The President:—I will announce them later on.

Captain Ogg:—That matter is disposed of, I suppose, still it is not disposed of exactly as I should like. It seems to me that this Society, not as a society but as individual members, should pledge something, and I would like to have the especial comrades of so gallant a soldier as I knew General Smith to be to pledge something, say five hundred or a thousand dollars.

The President:—The Society can issue a circular, if you desire to make a motion, to the members, asking contributions.

Captain Ogg:—I hardly feel like making a motion.

The President:—General Hickenlooper will read a letter to the Society.

General Hickenlooper:—The letter which I have been requested to read is from General Lew. Wallace, to whom an invitation to attend this meeting was extended by the President of the Society, as has heretofore been the custom of the officers, to extend invitations to the distinguished soldiers of the Society and of kindred societies.

The letter is as follows:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, *November 11, 1901.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I have your letter of the 4th of the present month, inviting me to attend the thirty-third reunion at Indianapolis of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. You say it would please the Society very much to have me present to enjoy the occasion, and kindly suggest that, having served in the Army, I should be a member of the Society.

It is not possible to mistake the cordiality of your invitation, and in return I beg to assure you how greatly the honor done me is appreciated, and how very sincerely I thank you for it.

I was once of the Society, as devoted as any one, and as happy in the association; for I thought then, and yet think, that braver men than the living and dead of the Army of the Tennessee never stood to arms. But after the third reunion I allowed my membership to lapse. It came to me that some of the other members were indulging in extreme talk, holding me responsible for the disasters and sacrifices which threw such terrible color over the resistance to the Confederate attack of the 6th of April, 1862, at Shiloh—a resistance under the circumstances quite without parallel for obstinacy and downright heroism. Of course, nothing was left me but to go my separate way, and I have held it persistently for thirty years.

I need not say how delighted it makes me to hear, through their distinguished President, that the gentlemen of the Society would be pleased to have me back with them. The mellowing of time is noticeable in the change; at least, the effect being such with me, I am glad to believe it of them, and avail myself of the opportunity to renew a suggestion which, without blurring their honor, would smooth all the roughnesses away, and help make my return consistent with self-respect.

Some years ago the Secretary of the Society invited me to attend the reunion at Council Bluffs, if memory serves me rightly as to the place. In reply I referred to the charges against me by some of the brethren, and suggested a committee to investigate them, promising to appear at any of their sessions, and submit such proofs of my innocence as were then in my possession. Sorry to say, General, if the Society took favorable action in the matter, it was not considerate enough to inform me of it. So I now renew the suggestion.

And in doing so, I confess myself unable to see why it should not be accepted. If the objection is expense, I offer to bear it. As to the time likely to be taken, to what could it be better given than setting history right? Somebody blundered in that campaign, that day awful with blackened recollections. If it was I, why not take the denial out of my mouth, and silence me once for all?

If it was another higher in rank, or more directly involved in the sad management, why should he be spared? Justice is fearless, justice is equal, and doing justice is the one calling that lifts men up in likeness nearest their Maker.

Should the suggestion meet with favor, I stipulate nothing with respect to the *personnel* of the committee; so confident am I of ability to satisfy all reasonable inquiries, and such is my assurance of your regard for the good name of the Society. Only permit me to say how greatly it would gratify me, could you yourself find it convenient to lend the investigation the grace of your presence?

The committee, very rightfully, I think, will want to know in advance something of the line and scope of the inquiry with which it is proposed to occupy them. And I promise them a complete account of my conduct of

the 3rd Division of the Army of the Tennessee during the 6th of April, 1862. I also promise that when the account is through, the committee will know the fact that every step I took that day, striving to get to the assistance of my comrades, every movement was covered by an order actually received from General Grant. They will know, too, that the charges of misconduct, every one of them, circulated against me in the Society, and through the public press during the thirty and odd years since the war, are false. That is to say, striving to be absolutely definite, they shall know it is not true that I lost the road going to the battle:

It is not true that I took a circuitous route in going:

It is not true that I refused to march, because the order from General Grant was verbal:

It is not true that when overtaken by a staff officer of General Grant's, he found me marching from the battle, and further away than when I started:

It is not true that it took me all day to make the five miles from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing. The way was in great part through mortar, mud, and backwater from the river, axle-deep, and when the men of the division at dusk came up out of the depths on to the highland, they had marched eighteen miles and a quarter by chain measure—sixteen of them from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the hour I received the order to set out.

I beg, General, to subscribe myself,

Most truly your friend,

LEW. WALLACE.

General Hickenlooper:—Mr. President and members of the Society, that is the communication which I have been requested to read. It appears to me that at this late day it is very difficult to determine as to the course which should be taken. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in its official capacity, has never in any shape or form voiced the charges of which General Wallace complains. It has never as a society taken any part whatever in that controversy. We have of course received, read and published papers setting forth the facts as they were viewed by the respective authors. It would appear to me that the only thing that can be done in this matter is to refer the letter to the executive officers of the Society for kindly reply that such are the facts, and that we can not consistently appoint a committee or go into an investigation of this matter, that the time for doing so has long since passed, but under the circumstances which I have just stated, we would be very happy to have General Wallace renew his friendly relations with the Society.

Colonel Jacobson:—I move that that be done in the kindest manner possible.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I would ask, if it meets with the approval of the members, that when this communication is made to General Wallace, we state to him what General Hickenlooper has said about the action of the Society, and to further state to him that the Society would be pleased to receive and place upon its records any article which he will write touching his conduct at the battle of Shiloh, which will certainly be as complete a vindication as he can ask under the circumstances, it seems to me. Of course the witnesses, many of them have gone, who could throw light upon the subject, in fact the battle of Shiloh has become history, and this contribution of General Wallace placed upon our records would seem to be all that would be necessary to complete the historical account of that battle. Members of the Society have written papers, as General Hickenlooper says, giving their views, and of course the world as well as this Society is interested in the truth of history, and it would be interesting to hear General Wallace's full account of his movements upon that day.

Colonel Jacobson:—It seems to me that that might possibly lead to our publishing in our reports an attack upon men that we should not be willing to be responsible for. I see no other objection to it.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I think General Wallace is too much of a gentleman to attack the dead.

Colonel Jacobson:—You can not limit it, and you see in the letter which General Hickenlooper has read there is an undercurrent of a very large controversy, and I should not like to invite it.

Major Jenney:—In the communication from General Wallace, he has made the point that it was not he that made the blunder, but somebody higher in rank, and unfortunately a paper by General Wallace could not be answered by living witnesses. The officers who carried the orders are dead, and those who gave the orders are dead.

Captain Magdeburg:—It seems to me that if the Society in its next report publishes this letter of General Wallace, it is all that he can possibly ask from us as a society, and I should most

emphatically oppose anything else. It seems to me that the gentleman has made a grievous mistake in making conditions upon which he will join with us in this festivity. We opened our hearts to him through our President, and asked him to join us as a companion and comrade in this meeting. He refuses unless we accede to certain conditions. I think that is proper to publish in our report, and say nothing further than that we can not accede to the terms he makes, because of the fact that the men who are involved in this controversy have many of them been dead for many years, and as much justice as can be done to General Wallace has been done through the War Department, through inquiries instituted by the War Department, and I think that in our own records there was published either last year or the year before a paper on that very subject, by one of our members, which is in vindication of General Wallace. I therefore hope that no motion will prevail which will give General Wallace the privilege of publishing a paper upon that subject in the records of our Society.

The President:—Are you ready for the question? I might state to the Society what perhaps they all know, that General Grant in his memoirs made it very plain that he relieved General Wallace from any responsibility in those matters, if I recollect right. The question is on the adoption of the resolution of Colonel Jacobson, that the executive officers of the Society acknowledge the letter and state to General Wallace in virtually the language that has been presented the answer of the Society.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I withdraw my motion.

General Alger:—Before you put the motion, may I suggest that the letter be acknowledged in the kindly manner that has been indicated, which we all know the President will do, but that the letter itself be not published in the official records. It only opens an old question and as has been so well said, it can not be answered by those who are gone, and it seems to me that this letter even published in the record will open the question just as wide as though an investigation was ordered. Therefore it seems to me unwise that the full text of that letter should be put in the record.

The President:—I suggest to General Alger that I think we would have to publish the letter in the record. The letter is so

drawn that it is not a demand as Captain Magdeburg suggests, it is simply a request, and I have no doubt that the letter in answer will be satisfactory to him, and he will join us. I hope he will. All in favor of the motion of Colonel Jacobson will say aye.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—The next in order are the reports of special committees. The committee on the McPherson monument—General Black, chairman.

General Black presented the following report:

CHICAGO, *November 7, 1901.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report for the committee appointed at Detroit, Michigan, on November 14th, 1900, (page 64, printed proceedings, Army of Tennessee, volume 32), that I have received the enclosed letter from Comrade Philip Breitenbucher, commander of O. M. Mitchel Post 1, G. A. R. Department of Georgia, which is so full and graphic that it is herewith submitted for the information of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with full commendation of the statements and reflections. The letter is dated at Atlanta, Ga., November 4th, 1901.

On the strength of its statements and in view of all the facts in the case your committee recommends that this Society, through the President and Secretary, tenders a deed of conveyance to the proper officials of the United States for the twelve feet square of ground and the monumental appurtenances thereof described in deed to Society in consideration of the undertaking by the government of the care of said premises and appurtenances in perpetuity.

In the event that legal difficulties arise, or that the government shall be unwilling, for any reason, to accept such conveyance, then your committee recommend that the cannon be tendered to the government for removal to either Arlington Cemetery at Washington, D. C., or to the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., that a proper inscription be placed on the cannon, telling when, where and how it was used as a marker for the hero and then its transfer to and acceptance by the government for use in its new location.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BLACK,
J. R. DUNLAP.

ATLANTA, GA., *November 4, 1901.*

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK,

Chairman Committee, etc., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—Replying to your favor of the 30th ult., relative to the monument or cannon erected to mark the spot where

General McPherson fell, I, in company with the quartermaster of our Post, have visited its site to ascertain its condition at the present time.

The correspondence, as published in the proceedings of your Society of last year, gives the situation and condition existing at that time, and from which you will note that the report and estimate of Major Commerford, (of which Major Watson had no knowledge when his correspondence with Colonel Cadle took place), covered considerably more ground and contemplated more work than that suggested by Colonel Cadle, and carried out by Major Watson.

As we understand it, the land owned by your Society in Fulton county is only twelve feet square, enclosed by the fence, situated at the intersection of McPherson avenue and another street (on paper), and about three miles south-eastwardly from the Union depot of Atlanta.

Since the original work was done shortly after the war, it has been looked after by various patriotic persons without any special authority, notably General J. R. Lewis, U. S. A., retired, deceased, and Captain W. M. Scott, late Wisconsin volunteers, the last named for a numbers of years, having an old negro, now dead, living near the property, keep an oversight of it.

The principal difficulty in the way of keeping it in good condition is the relic hunters, generally, we are sorry to say, from the North, who think it no harm to carry off a fence picket, a chip from the foundation or a branch from a rose bush, and on one occasion even capturing the cannon ball from the top of the cannon, this fortunately was recovered and replaced. At present the fence lacks fifteen pickets, a hinge and a lock to the gate, which however is unnecessary, and the foundation stone is considerably marred by clippings from the edges.

The cannon and fence are needing a coat of paint, which we will have supplied at once. For more extensive repairs and improvements to put it in first-class permanent condition, it would be necessary to have a new fence without pickets or projections easily broken off, and a granite foundation with beveled edges to reduce the probability of chipping. The cost of this we have not had estimated.

The suggestion advanced that the care of the monument be placed where you could be assured of perpetuity, seems to us the correct one, as the life of our Post is naturally limited with its membership constantly diminishing. If the bill, now before Congress to establish a national park to commemorate the battles about Atlanta, should pass, its board of managers would appear to be the proper custodians. Should it not pass, we would suggest that it be transferred to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to be cared for in connection with the National Cemetery at Marietta, only twenty miles away, the superintendent of which could readily attend to it.

Until some permanent disposition is made of the matter, we will cheerfully carry out any wishes of your Society as to its care and preservation.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

PHILIP BREITENBUCHER,
Commander.

General Hickenlooper:—I would ask for an explanation. I do not clearly comprehend what is meant by the removal of the cannon from this location and tendering it to the government. Do you mean to abandon the spot and surrender all recognition of it?

General Black:—That does not follow. I meant if we recognize certain facts, which have become tolerably manifest, that that monument, if left to itself, will simply become an unsightly pile to be hacked at and carried away piecemeal, and finally to be lost all trace of in a growing wilderness, the streets of which are on paper as the commander of this Post reports, or we must do that which this Grand Army Post can not do either under its constitutional organization or its financial ability, we must leave the care of it to some association or some authority that will care for it, or we must abandon it. This Grand Army Post has indicated very clearly the extent of their limitations. It can only be for a few years that they can give a gratuitous and patriotic and semi-charitable care to the monument, the actual physical care of it being left as the letter states, to an old negro man. The facts further are that while in his care and since the monument has become defaced and dilapidated. Now, if this Society wants it to stay there, subject to the kindly operations of nature, that is all right. If it wants it to be left there, it must make an appropriation for its care, or it must pass it on to hands that will keep it. The recommendation provides one of two ways to tender the ground and its marker to the government for preservation where it is; or, if this be found impracticable that the gun itself be taken from where it is, and set up either in Arlington or in the National Cemetery at Marietta, and turned over to the government, after it shall have been inscribed by this Society with a legend telling when and where and how it was used as a monument, and further than that we are not able to go with any reasonable suggestion.

General Hickenlooper:—The purpose of the monument is to mark the spot where McPherson fell. This Society as patriots and admirers of their old commander acquired the property upon which that monument was placed. It has remained there from that time to this marking effectively or non-effectively as it may be the spot. I can never approve of the suggestion that that

sacred spot be abandoned, and cease to be remembered in history. The tender to the government of the ground being a surrender upon our part of that which I think we should cherish, and involving legal difficulties that may be insurmountable, requiring, as I believe, an act of Congress, I would not approve. The removal of that gun to another location would carry with it no significance. The mere cost of the inscription which the committee proposes to place upon that gun would amount to as much as the repair of the present monument. Only three years ago I visited that spot, and I saw no such evidences of dilapidation and decay as has been mentioned. It is situated in a place that is perfectly accessible, a carriage can drive right up to it, a street is running by it, or rather the old road over which we passed when McPherson fell, which is still there and in an excellent condition. I can see no reason why at this time we should consider for one moment either of the recommendations of the committee. Upon the contrary, I think the committee should be instructed to return to the commander of that Post our sincere thanks for the consideration he has given the subject and the services he has rendered, and ask him in continuation of his patriotic duty to place that monument in perfect repair, and send the bill to this Society for payment.

General Black:—Before the motion is put and as the moving member of that committee, I desire to say one or two words. There is no doubt about the feeling that General Hickenlooper has in this matter, there is no doubt that it is shared by very many members of the Society, and it may be all of them, but it is not business. This monument is not on Bunker Hill, this monument is in the State of Georgia. This Society has made no arrangement for its perpetual maintenance. The recommendations of the committee are based upon the idea that the Society will not make any arrangements for its perpetual maintenance. If any of the members of the Society, or any patriots anywhere, or any lovers of McPherson anywhere, or the Society itself, will put in trust funds that will keep that monument, there is another recommendation altogether to be made; but I do not think that its location indicates that that affectionate regard will be paid to it that would be paid to the grave of a revolutionary hero who fell at Bunker Hill or at Saratoga. It is in Georgia, the tax

laws of Georgia are operating even upon that twelve feet square of ground, and the time will come when neither the Grand Army Post nor the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be able to preserve this monument from relic hunters or from tax collectors or from the silent and irresistible intrusion of time and events. Your committee thought that nothing could add to the fame of McPherson. That was fixed more than thirty-six years ago, forever, and it does not make any difference whether his bronze horse is forgotten, or the cannon at Atlanta is forgotten, what we wanted to do was to relieve the Society from the presence of an unsightly and neglected monument. It is the condition of perpetual neglect which this committee desired should be removed, and we did not know of any way to more thoroughly dispose of that question and pay an affectionate regard to the memory of McPherson than to take this marker from the place where it is neglected and abused, and put it into the eternal keeping of the government with a proper inscription. I have no desire to urge this report at all, I simply desire to state the facts and the motives that have actuated the committee in its presentation.

The President:—If General Black will allow me, I will make a statement that may aid the committee and General Hickenlooper both. A bill, which is before Congress and which has great possibility of passage this session, provides for a park at Atlanta, and in that bill a boulevard is provided for, taking in this street that General McPherson's monument is on, with a view of preserving it as a part of the national park, which, if the bill passes, is to be created at Atlanta, and I would suggest to the committee that we postpone final action upon this matter, acting simply upon General Hickenlooper's suggestion that we thank these people and ask them to take charge of this until we see the decision of Congress in relation to that bill. If that bill passes, of course the care of the monument will be taken off our hands, and it no doubt will be well taken care of.

General Black:—Is not that the first branch of the report of the committee, is not that precisely their recommendation, that it be turned over to the government, if it can be done?

The President:—Did you speak of the national park?

General Black:—I spoke about the national government taking charge of it.

The President:—That would include the bill, if passed.

General Black:—In view of your statements, I would ask that the report be recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

General Hickenlooper:—I am in sympathy with that; at the same time it does not reach the point that I think ought to be the subject of action today, that pending the further consideration and the further action by the government to which General Dodge has referred, the damage done, consisting of the removal of six palings which I estimate would cost six dollars to replace, should be repaired, and the gun repainted which I estimate would cost three dollars, the whole expense probably not exceeding ten or fifteen dollars. Can this Society hesitate for one moment to authorize the expenditure of that amount of money for the purpose of placing that in presentable condition, if it is as alleged? If you feel that the Society is not authorized to do it, I should be only too happy to assume that responsibility, but I am speaking now of it in its official relation, to get the monument in a proper shape, and if the committee will take that matter under consideration I should be very happy indeed to have that done.

General Black:—The Grand Army Post commander has said that that will be done, but the thing is, what should be done with the report. I think it should be recommitted if it is not concurred in.

The President:—There is no objection to that. The report will be recommitted, and as I understand the Society is expected to pay whatever expense the Post incurs in repairing it. Is that the idea?

General Black:—If, after the recommitment, a motion is made and carried to that effect, I would be very glad to communicate it to the commander of the Post.

The President:—The motion is, that the report be recommitted. All in favor say aye.

The motion prevailed.

Captain Ogg:—Now, I move that the friends down there be thanked for what they have done, and be requested to put this

monument in good repair and send their bill to us, and we will pay it.

The motion prevailed.

General Pearson:—There is one of our very prominent and honored members, who is absent from this meeting by reason of sickness. I refer to General John McArthur, of Chicago. I understand he had a slight stroke of paralysis a short time ago. I move that the President of the Society be requested to send a telegram of sympathy to General McArthur.

The motion prevailed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL JOHN MCARTHUR,
Chicago, Ill.:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee regret to hear of your continued illness, and extend to you their heartfelt greetings and prayers for speedy recovery.

G. M. DODGE.

The President:—I have a communication from Lyman Richardson, late Captain First Nebraska Cavalry, requesting that his membership in the Army of the Tennessee shall descend to his daughter, Mrs. Mary R. Morris. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

Like action was taken upon the following communications:

PUTNAM, FRANK H.,
Son of Captain Chas. E. Putnam.

CANDEE, MISS CARRIE L.,
Daughter of Captain Fred. P. Candee.

BURT, ISAAC E., Minneapolis, Minn.,
Son of Captain R. W. Burt.

BLACK, JOHN D.,
Son of General John C. Black.

BEARD, MRS. GERTRUDE MARSHALL,
Daughter of Captain Woodson S. Marshall.

LAMBERT, CARL FREDERICK,
Son of Captain Louis E. Lambert.

ADAMS, HENRY C., JR.,
Son of Captain Henry C. Adams.

WOODBIDGE, WEST PRATT,
Grandson of Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.

BLACK, JOHN G.,
Son of General John C. Black.

The President:—I will announce the committee on resolutions in memory of Mother Bickerdyke, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sexton and Mrs. Latey.

I wish to announce to the Society that General Torrance, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will hold a reception in the parlors of the hotel here at 3:30 this afternoon, and the local committee here are desirous that the Society shall attend and meet the commander, which of course we will all be glad to do.

General Walker, of the local committee:—I will leave tickets of admission to the monument with the Secretary, and we will be very much gratified to have the members of this Society go to the monument, go up on top and view our city.

On motion of General Pearson the Society adjourned.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society met at the German Hall at 8 P. M.

The program for the meeting was as follows, and it was carried out without change.

General George F. McGinnis, of Indianapolis, presided:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THIRTY-THIRD REUNION AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

NOVEMBER 13-14, 1901.

PROGRAMME.

November 13th, 8 P. M., at German House Auditorium.

<i>Revielle,</i>	Wm. S. Mitchell
<i>Prayer,</i>	Rev. M. L. Haines
<i>Star Spangled Banner,</i>	Mrs. Mary Pearson Kent
<i>Indiana's Welcome,</i>	Gov. Winfield T. Durbin
<i>Welcome of the City of Indianapolis,</i>	Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter
<i>Response,</i>	General Grenville M. Dodge
President of the Society.	

Music.

<i>Annual Address,</i>	Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill
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Marching Through Georgia.

<i>Remarks,</i>	General Ell Torrance
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.	

Song, America.

Taps.

Prayer by the REV. M. L. HAINES:

Almighty God, the creator of all things visible and invisible and father of our spirit, with reverent and grateful hearts we bow before Thee this evening hour, and acknowledge Thee to be the giver of every good and perfect gift, and the fountain of all those blessings by which our lives are enriched, and our hearts are made glad. Help us to look through these gifts and to discern the wisdom and the goodness and the love of Thee, the giver. Especially, do we thank Thee for Thy goodness in all the years of our past as a nation. Truly the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. Thou hast not dealt so with any other people. O God, bless our native land, grant unto our citizenship a spirit of wisdom and fidelity that this blood-bought heritage may be preserved and may be given more and more to those high uses for which Thou hast appointed it. Command Thy special blessing to rest upon Thy servants who have assembled here from different parts of our land. May Thy presence be manifest in their gathering, may the sacred memory of the years gone by in which Thy sustaining presence was given to them and their comrades who toiled and suffered with them be an incitement and an inspiration to their hearts, and may their friendships be cemented even more closely and may the gatherings be such as shall inspire, not only in their hearts and lives, but in the hearts and lives of all of us here present, and of many more, a spirit of wider patriotism and more loyal devotion to our country and to Thee, the God of our nation. And now unto Him who is able to give exceeding abundantly to them that ask and are worthy to receive, do we give the thanks and the praise to Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

General McGinnis:—For Indiana's welcome to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I have the pleasure of presenting a gentleman who served as a private soldier in an Indiana regiment in the war of the rebellion, and as Colonel of an Indiana regiment in the war with Spain, and who is now serving the people of Indiana, with great credit to himself, as their governor—the Honorable Winfield T. Durbin.

Governor Durbin said:



COLONEL WINFIELD T. DURBIN,
Governor of Indiana.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have not yet been made to fully understand the necessity for the chief executive of Indiana to welcome within our borders a Union soldier. I feel that it is well and perfectly understood that any boy that wore the blue and carries an honorable discharge has endeared himself to the state, and is always welcome to our hearts and our homes. I had set apart this week for rest and recreation. This is the open season for the sportsman, and I have been in the bush and the brambles, but nothing would do comrade Harry Adams, but that I must desert the gun and field, and return home and say to you that you are welcome. I have special pleasure in doing it, but what may I say, what can I say that will add to the fame of the Army of the Tennessee? The record has been written by the impartial historian, it has been revised and corrected by the active participants. No expressions of mine, even if adorned by the chiefest ornaments of the English language, could add anything thereto.

I take it it goes without saying that you have been invited to the best state in the Union. We can substantiate it. Our late and lamented comrade, General Harrison, once said that Indiana might rightfully have been designated as the Keystone state had not Pennsylvania acquired the title by priority. Geographically and otherwise we feel that we would justly be entitled to it. We are the open gateway to the great steel highways that have their beginning with the rising and their ending with the setting of the sun. We are primarily an agricultural people, and our good mother earth yields us bountifully, not only from the surface, but from far beneath. Our inexhaustible supply of building stone finds its way through and beyond the towering peaks of the Rockies to the west and over the majestic Alleghanies to the east. Coal we have in abundance and oil likewise, and gas likewise, excepting in Indianapolis we sometimes run short. But oil is taking the place of gas, though we are wasting a good deal of gas while we are getting the oil.

While Pennsylvania has the designation of the Keystone state, we are quite content with the title of the Hoosier state. The time was when that word was a term of derision, but it is no longer so, it has attained to honor and distinction, and we are proud of it. There was a time, at least I used to feel it, when,

to be called a Hoosier, made my cheeks redden, and I hung my head, not in shame, yet not in pride, but now when we are called Hoosiers, we rise to the full measure of our stature, say yes, and we are proud of it. Do you know that you are almost within a stone's throw of the center of the population of the United States, and what we believe to be the center of twentieth century civilization?

There are so many good things that might be said of the state that I can not say them all. In the realm of letters we stand out conspicuously. Next to the book of books the Holy Bible, the most widely read story given to the world, owes its existence to the fertile brain and the facile pen of our native comrade Hoosier, General Lew. Wallace, whose fame as an author has kept pace with his fame as a soldier in the war with Mexico, and on the many bloody battlefields where he fought so valiantly and successfully for the preservation of the Union. In the fore-front of American poets stands another native Hoosier, James Whitcomb Riley, whom we all love, not alone for his genius, but for his gracious personality. He has a way of reaching and touching the human heart by an art that is artless, and he deftly paints nature on the pages of his books.

Altogether, my good friends, Indiana is indeed a favored state, and as its chief executive I bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome.

The Chairman:—For the welcome to the city of Indianapolis I have the pleasure of introducing the mayor of what we consider the largest and one of the most beautiful inland cities in the United States, a city of railroads, a city of one hundred and eighty thousand persecuted men, women and children, persecuted for the simple reason that we can go in no direction and to no point of the compass without being ridden upon rails. I have the pleasure of introducing Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter.

Mayor Bookwalter said:

COMRADES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
COMRADES OF MY FATHER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The people of Indianapolis from whose midst during the four years of civil war—during the four years when the Army of



HON. CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER,
Mayor of Indianapolis.

the Tennessee and all these other gallant boys in blue were making glorious the pages of their country's history by their heroic services in the cause of freedom,—from whose midst a quarter of a million sons of this Hoosier land marshaled from the four corners of the state marched away in response to their country's call,—bid you, the representatives of that magnificent fighting machine of which you were a part, a welcome which springs from the hearts of a patriotic and hospitable people.

I shall not attempt to follow in detail those four long years of blood and battle. The story of Bull Run, of Antietam, of Chancellorsville, of Shiloh, of Chickamauga, of Gettysburg, of The Wilderness, of Lookout mountain, of Missionary Ridge, of Resaca, of Kenesaw mountain and Atlanta,—the story of all those other bloody battlefields where Northern pluck and courage met Southern dash and valor,—this story written in letters of blood upon the pages of the world's history, and enshrined in the hearts of a united people shall ever be a patriotic inspiration to future generations.

I have no patience with the man who now attempts to argue the question of which side was right, and which was wrong in that conflict. Doubtless the men who wore the gray believed in their cause, and felt that they were battling for their states and their homes; but no sophistry can conceal the fact that while one side was striving to disrupt the Union and enslave a people, the other was fighting for maintenance of human rights and personal liberty; for the continuance of a free government by the people, having a common constitution, following a common flag; to maintain the Union which had been founded by the heroes of the Revolution, and baptized and hallowed by the blood of the men who fell in its defense in the wars with Great Britain, and who marched to Mexico with Scott and Taylor.

Since the close of the civil war this nation has not stood still; it has gone on making history; the youth and flower of the land have been called upon to repeat the actions of their fathers of '61. It was not alone what was done in that ninety-day war with Spain, which caused every thinking American to glorify in his country's victory; but how it was done, and by whom it was done.

In Dewey's fleet on that May day in Manila were sons of the

North and sons of the South. With Sampson's fleet before Santiago the boy from Dixie and the boy from the North sent death and destruction into the fleeing Spaniard. When the call for volunteers came in the North and the South alike, the young men again rallied to the support of the government; and the boy whose father wore the gray shouldered his musket, and with his face lighted up with the same patriotic fire marched away shoulder to shoulder with the boy whose father had worn the blue.

At El Caney and San Juan Hill,—names that will shine with the same luster as the names of the battlefields of the rebellion—names rendered sacred by the deeds of the boys in Kahki, fit representatives of the old boys in blue and gray—at El Caney and San Juan Hill, the Rough Riders from the North and West, the rough fighting regulars from everywhere and the soldier boys from Dixie carried the battle flag of their common country up and over the Spanish breast-works, and as a fitting climax to it all, the black faces of the grim 25th United States Regulars,—sons of the men for whom and over whom the war of the rebellion was fought—went through the Spanish lines side by side with their white comrades, singing with wild abandon that new battle hymn of the Republic, "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

Not only in Cuba, but in the Philippine Islands for the past three years has the reunion of the blue and the gray been going on; under tropical suns, in tangled thicket and jungle, on lonely picket and weary march have these boys of ours,—springing from the loins of the old blue and gray—carried the common flag of their common country; and if ever thoughts of the civil war came into their minds, those memories but made nearer and dearer the new ties of comradeship which have grown up in this war of our reunited nation.

It was my privilege to stand upon the steps of the beautiful monument erected by the people of Indiana to the heroes of '61, as the regiments of Indiana boys in blue marched away to the Spanish-American war. As I gazed upon their grim and determined faces and thought that in other cities and in other states, North and South, thousands of just such young men were marching gladly to their country's call—were marching away possibly

to die as thousands of your comrades had done—marching away, not for love of conquest or from mercenary motive, but through a high and noble desire to serve their country,—I then realized as never before that the spirit of patriotism which fired the hearts of the boys who died at Bull Run; who marched and fought at Antietam; who stood in line on that terrible Sunday at Shiloh; who hurled back the gray hosts of rebellion as they swept across the wheat fields, and surged about the rocky crests of Little Round Top and Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg; who stood in the bloody angle at Spotsylvania; who in the face of a hell of shot and shell clambered up the rocky face of Missionary Ridge; who with Hooker fought above the clouds; who with Thomas stood like the eternal rocks, and saved an army from annihilation at Chickamauga; who marched and fought with Grant in the tangled Wilderness; who swept with Sheridan down the valley of the Shenandoah; who under the leadership of Sherman, McPherson and Logan, those matchless soldiers of the West,—drove the Confederates step by step from Resaca to Atlanta, and then swept like avenging angels through Georgia and the Carolinas; who with a gallantry beyond parallel followed the starry banner of their country until Appomattox crowned their labors,—I then realized that no matter what dire predictions of the decadence of patriotism be made, no matter how deeply the American people might seem to be engrossed in the pursuit of wealth, no matter how much we might hear from alarmists of the danger of imperialism,—it was then I realized that this nation of ours can with perfect confidence in its future,—comrades of my father,—be turned over to the boys of this generation, who will guard from every evil the precious heritage which your blood secured to them in the years gone by.

I again bid you welcome.

The Chairman:—I now have the pleasure of introducing the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General Grenville M. Dodge, who will respond.

General Dodge said:

MR. GOVERNOR, MR. MAYOR, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We fully appreciate the kindly greetings so eloquently extended to us. It reaches the hearts of the old Army of the Tennessee. Indiana is a great part of us. It stands second in the list of states that furnished troops to fill the ranks of that army. You sent us five batteries, three regiments of cavalry and thirty-three regiments of infantry, and when you listen to the story of those regiments, you hear the history of that army. I saw one of your regiments, the 66th Indiana, which was armed with the Henry repeating rifle, in the Atlanta campaign hold a division of the enemy long enough at a critical moment for me to throw a brigade behind it and save my column. When I afterwards told a Confederate officer that his division was confronted with a single regiment, he could not believe it, for when they struck this regiment deployed as skirmishers, the rapid and continuous fire from their repeating rifles caused them to think they had struck a line of battle, and before attacking they halted just long enough for us to meet and defeat the attack.

The State of Indiana, through its great governor, gave that care and attention to its soldiers in the field that it won the gratitude of our whole army and your state following his footsteps, have erected a monument to their memory not excelled in our nation.

This is our second reunion here. The first was held in 1878. At that meeting the chairman of your local committee was General Walter Q. Gresham. General Sherman, the President of the Society, read a paper, giving a short biography of Major-General McPherson, and an account of his death in the battle of Atlanta, and General W. S. Strong followed with a full and interesting account of his movements and death, and a description of that great battle.

At the banquet your distinguished citizen and the nation's great President, General Benjamin Harrison, responded to a toast, and he was followed by another of your greatly distinguished citizens, ex-Governor and ex-Vice-President Hendricks. General J. H. Wilson, the distinguished cavalry leader in the Civil war, and who has recently served in three campaigns in the Spanish war, took part with us. Also General Leggett,

General J. H. Chapman and General C. C. Augur responded to toasts; a noted galaxy of names, all of whom, except one, have passed away, leaving behind them names that are greatly honored by us, and some of them, names that will last in history as long as the world exists. With them has gone this year another greatly beloved comrade, one who took the greatest pleasure in being with us, and who never failed to bring sunshine and happiness to our reunions,—our greatly beloved President, William McKinley. It seems impossible to me that the brutal hand of a cowardly assassin should have taken him from us, for certainly no kinder soul, or one who labored more faithfully for his country and the benefit of all mankind ever lived than William McKinley. The last time I saw him was in April of this year, when he took part with this Society in unveiling the beautiful statue of Major-General John A. Logan in Washington. He had laid aside his duties to take part with us, because he loved the old Army of the Tennessee, and honored its great commanders, and his beautiful and eloquent tribute to General Logan held that immense crowd so still that a whisper could have been heard. President McKinley was then preparing for his trip to the Pacific coast, and looked forward to it with anticipation of great pleasure, but at the same time he was under a considerable strain, as he would have to meet great crowds, and they would expect to hear from him, and of necessity he would have to be careful what he said. In riding up to the Logan statue in his carriage, our conversation turned upon the South, and his four years of administration, and in discussing it, he said to me: "The greatest benefit of my administration to our country, and the greatest pleasure to me, is that the two sections of our country have come together as one people in interest, and that there is no longer any sectional line. In fact, sectionalism has been abolished. If there was any of that sentiment existing, the opportunities given during the Spanish, Philippine and China wars to all sections to join in upholding the flag dissipated it, and none was more prompt or more satisfactory than the response from the South."

As the days go by the roster of the old veterans thins. Thirteen of our number have this year responded to the last call of the roll. One other within the month has left us, Mother Bicker-

dyke, an honorary member of our Society, a woman whose devotion to the sick and wounded in the field brought her the love of every soldier who knew her, and I can see her now as I saw her in the field, climbing into a box car to feed and nurse the sick and wounded as they were being sent to the rear. I can never forget how tenderly she once cared for me, and God bless her and her memory, says the Army of the Tennessee.

When we look back to our reunion here in 1878, and compare it with today, we may well appreciate the poem "Tennessee," written and recited here at that reunion by General John Tillson, the first and last stanzas of which are as follows:

Ho! comrades of the brave old band, we gather here once more,
With smiling eye and clasping hand, to "fight our battles o'er."
To quaff from out the brimming cup of old time memory,
And bright relight the pathway rich of our old Tennessee.
As myriad sparks of war's romance our meetings warm inspire;
The heady fight, the anxious march, the jolly bivouac fire;
The days of doubt, of hope, of care, of danger and of glee;
Oh! what a world of racy thought illumines Tennessee.

Our roster thins, as years pass on we drop off one by one;
Ere long, too soon, to yearly call, there will be answer—none;
Then, as along the record page those mourning columns creep,
The whisper comes—to closer still our living friendships keep.
Another thought we forward cast to that not distant day,
When left of all our gallant band will be one vet'ran gray,
And here's to him who meets alone—wherever he may be,
The last, the lone survivor of the grand old Tennessee.

Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill was introduced to deliver the annual address.

Lieutenant Tuthill said:

COMRADES, COMPANIONS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A very distinguished orator and a distinguished man in every way asked me last night about how long I would talk. I told him I was going to read what I had to say, and he seemed very much displeased. He had never heard me speak extemporaneously to any very great length. I have spoken of the subject of my paper on other occasions. In 1872, while living in a Southern state, I was a Presidential elector for him, and spoke in almost every county of Middle Tennessee, in his behalf



LIEUTENANT RICHARD S. TUTHILL.

and in support of his candidacy for President of the United States. In the great National Convention of 1880, I esteem it one of the greatest honors of my life, next to that of having been a soldier in the Army of the Tennessee, that I stood with three hundred and six delegates in that convention, and voted thirty-six times for that great man, General Ulysses S. Grant. For a good many years, as it would seem to young people, I have not been in the habit of extempore speaking. I have been occupying a position which requires care in the preparation of what I have to say, and a judge gets the longer he sits upon the bench more and more in the habit of writing out what he has to say upon any subject. And further as the papers read before this Society are great contributions to the history of our nation in its most perilous period; as they will be referred to in the future by historians and writers as authoritative utterances of the men who participated in that great struggle to preserve the national life, it is meet and proper that papers read before this Society and published in its record should be carefully considered and prepared before they are submitted to the members of the organization. It is for that reason that I speak these preliminary words to you, in order to justify myself in the esteem of my illustrious comrade, General Henderson, and perhaps to excuse what I shall read to you, because it may not be of that momentary interest which an extempore address often has, and always has when it comes from the lips of such a man as General Henderson.

ULYSSES S. GRANT:

HIS FAME AS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN, A HERITAGE OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Army of the Tennessee achieved many and great honors in the struggle to preserve the national life. Those who served in its ranks can never forget its marches, its bloody battles and its unbroken line of victories. A grateful country, a patriotic, liberty loving people, let us hope, will never fail to appreciate the deeds done by this army, in order to preserve and perpetuate this government by the people, established by Washington and the men of the Revolutionary period.

We, who may be called the Rear Guard of that historic and victorious army have a justifiable pride in that we were permitted to be a part of it; to have marched and fought under its banners, and to have been marshaled and commanded by the generals who led it on to victory. The fame of these has always been deemed a sacred heritage of this Society, as is declared, indeed, in the second clause of Article II of its Constitution.

"The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either in the field of battle or in the line of their duty, shall be a *sacred trust* to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials to their service to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity."

It is no reflection upon any of the great generals, who, during its existence, commanded the Army of the Tennessee, to say what the world says,—what history will say a thousand years from now, that Ulysses S. Grant was our greatest, as he was our first commander, and that the chiefest glory of the Army of the Tennessee will be that it was "Grant's Army." His name and his fame are therefore the priceless treasure of our Society.

Able and eloquent members of the Society have written and spoken of his matchless career, not only as the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, but as the great leader, who ultimately led the armies of the Union with never failing success to the final and crowning victory at Appomattox. These utterances have been preserved in the annals of the Society,—and I shall, in what I have to say to you tonight, only briefly allude to the military career of General Grant. His greatness here is conceded.

His career is, perhaps, too near to us to be studied as that of Washington has been. The scope and extent of his military achievements is so varied and colossal, that fully to comprehend them, one must needs devote more time to the study of volumes of military reports, both Union and Confederate, to maps and treatises written upon the subject of each of the great campaigns and decisive battles where his unsurpassed genius was displayed, than the reading public, even, can give.

The magnitude of the armies commanded by him, the topographical features of the vast territory covered by the operations

directed by him, prevent the ordinary student from attempting to acquaint himself with the work done by General Grant, as even the children in the schools have been familiarized with the campaign and battles of the Revolution, of 1812, and of the Mexican war.

The accomplished Badeau, with rare power of condensation, combined as it is on his brilliant page with a graphic and delightful diction which chains the attention of the reader from the opening pages to the close of his work, in "The Military History of U. S. Grant," was unable to tell the bare story, save in three large volumes. General Grant himself, whom no man surpassed in expressing a great deal in a few words, pressed by sickness, the shadow of death and by dire necessity to hurry the preparation of his memoirs for publication, yet required two large volumes for the modest, unadorned annals of his life and career.

We recall the terrible darkness which hung like a pall over the Union cause after the calamity at Bull Run. Not until from the West, on February 16th, 1862, came news of a glorious victory at Fort Donelson did there appear a break in the clouds. Up to that time the name of Grant had hardly been heard. The movement from Cairo, which resulted in the occupation of Paducah before the enemy could fortify and defend it; in the victory at Belmont; in the fall of Fort Henry on the Tennessee river; in the rapid march through woods and over roads, which another general than Grant would have deemed impassible; in the investment and capture of Fort Donelson, thought by the Confederates to be impregnable to any force which could be brought against it, fortified, as it was, by strong, scientifically constructed earthworks, *chevaus-de-frise* and fallen timber and by an army of 21,000 men;—aroused the nation and gave new hope to every lover of his country.

The victor's words at Donelson, "No terms, except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted; I propose to move immediately upon your works," thrilled every loyal heart.

The results of the campaign, planned by Grant alone (for General Halleck, in command at St. Louis, at first disapproved, and only at last reluctantly consented that it be entered upon), were the occupation of places like Paducah, of great strategic importance, the fall of Fort Henry on the Tennessee and of Fort

Donelson on the Cumberland and the consequent opening of the two great highways into the heart of the territory in rebellion, to our gunboats and transports under their convoy. But more than all these material advantages was the encouragement to the administration, to Union men everywhere, North and South, and to our armies in the field, East as well as West. Conviction then for the first time took possession of all, save the timid and disloyal, that the rebellion could and would be crushed.

In the terrible two days' struggle at Pittsburg Landing, better, perhaps, than in any other battle fought under him, did General Grant display his coolness and valor in battle, his quickness to perceive, to order and perform in the midst of the fight the movement essential to success, and his terrible tenacity, holding on and fighting, until victory was achieved.

There can be no reasonable doubt, that had Grant remained in command of his army after Shiloh, he at once would have advanced upon Corinth; have taken it, probably, without further battle; severed the railroad connection there; then marched with a largely augmented command upon Vicksburg, captured it easily, and thus have cut the Confederacy in two, the East from the West, thereby depriving the armies of Lee of their great source of supplies by the destruction of the Confederacy's only two East and West trunk lines of railways, one running from Memphis and one from Vicksburg to the East. This would have opened to the Union cause the Mississippi river, as the Ohio, the Tennessee and the Cumberland had already been opened. But no; time, treasure and precious lives were lost by needless delay. Opportunities were frittered away. The splendid army was scattered. Further success came not to the Union arms in East or West until Grant was, by direction of President Lincoln, again given his rightful command, the never-defeated Army of the Tennessee, with Sherman and McPherson, Logan and Blair and Dodge, McArthur, Osterhaus, Ransom, Gresham, Crocker, Leggett, Force and others, such veteran generals at the head of his corps, divisions and brigades.

Every American should be familiar with the Vicksburg campaign. Every student of military science ought to study and master its details. Competent military critics pronounce the generalship there displayed by Grant equal, if not surpassing

that shown by Cæsar in Gaul, or by Napoleon in Italy. Well did General Halleck say of it, "When we consider the character of the country in which the army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of forces and the strength of the enemy's works, we can not fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops and the skill and daring of their commander. *No more brilliant exploit can be found in history.*"

I shall only attempt to recall for a moment the wonderful results which followed fast and followed faster when Grant was called by the voice of the whole nation, speaking through President Lincoln, to the command of all the armies of the Union. First came the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, the battle of Missionary Ridge and above the clouds of Lookout mountain; the utter defeat of the rebel armies by the exercise of the highest strategy and on hard-fought battlefields; the relief of Burnside at Knoxville; and the formation at Chattanooga of an army so strong, so valiant, so confident in itself and its commanders, that it drove the enemy from strongly fortified mountain fastnesses, over broad rivers, and through dense forests, until Atlanta, the Gate City of the South, was "ours and fairly won."

Meantime, the master mind directing all was with the valiant but oft defeated armies of the Potomac and the James, which for four years had fought with persistent valor, and had been cut to pieces on many bloody battlefields, vainly endeavoring to defeat the illustrious general who commanded the armies of the Confederacy, whose career has given to the world evidence of a genius entitling him also to front rank among the great military leaders of history.

Behold the transformation. The plan of the campaign was decided upon and without delay the mind which alone had planned directed every movement made in the carrying out of the plan. The commander announced that not Richmond, but the army protecting it was the object of his movements. Terribly destructive battles were fought in the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, in front of Petersburg and at Cold Harbor. Indeed, from the time of the crossing of the Rapidan, during the nights of May the 4th and 5th, 1864, one may say the battle never ceased until the life was crushed out of the enemy, and Lee surrendered to

the Achilles of the West—the hero of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and of Chattanooga—at Appomattox, April 9th, 1865.

No one has so tersely and truly voiced the estimate which the world accepts of General Grant, as has our own eloquent Colonel Vilas. "The foundations of his title are deep laid and safe. They spring not from merely having enjoyed possession of the honors of place and power which his countrymen have bestowed; others have had them, too. They lie not specially on his shining courage and personal conduct before the enemy, who was never outdone in calm intrepidity nor in the splendid daring with which he ever urged the battle he immediately ordered; though long these will live in song and story. Beyond the warrior's distinction, which was his early glory, his is the true genius of the general. The strategic learning of the military art was a simple implement, like colors and brush to a Raphael, not fetters to the mind."

Robert E. Lee is conceded by all students of military science a great general, learned in all the arts of war and with its history and literature, capable as any man living in his time to express a reliable judgment upon the ability and character of a general. Nor would any impute to him partiality to the man who, after many failures, by other generals commanding vast armies, to defeat the battalions which stood for four years as a Gibraltar of defense about the Confederate government and its capital, in eleven months out-maneuvered, out-fought, destroyed and received the reluctant surrender of his army.

Robert E. Lee, in replying to a disparaging remark by one, who, in his presence, spoke of General Grant as a "military accident," who had no distinguishing merit, but who had achieved success through a combination of fortunate circumstances," says a narrator, who was a member of his staff, "looked into the critic's eye steadily and said, 'Sir, your opinion is a very poor compliment to me. *We all thought Richmond, protected as it was by our splendid fortifications, and defended by our army of veterans, could not be taken, yet Grant turned his face to our capital, and never turned it away until we surrendered. Now, I have carefully searched the military records of both ancient and modern history, and have never found Grant's*

superior as a general. I doubt if his superior can be found in all history.' "

But enough. Such opinions by competent judges both in this country and throughout the civilized world might be multiplied indefinitely. Grant's place as a general is forever fixed. Not Cæsar, not Napoleon, not Marlborough, not Wellington tested by the crucial and determinate ordeal of things done, stands higher, if as high as he.

GRANT AS A CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR AND STATESMAN.

The fame of Grant as a military man is so great, so dazzling, that many have seemed delighted to point to alleged defects in his civil administration while President.

It has been said that he was not a statesman, and of this I wish tonight especially to speak.

I defy any critic of General Grant to point to one utterance of his or one policy suggested by him before or after he became President, which was not wise and statesmanlike. As General, immediately after the end of the great war, he demonstrated that he fully understood, appreciated and was willing to act upon his conviction with respect to the international rights of the country.

The Monroe doctrine had been announced, and with somewhat hesitating fervor justified by various of our presidents and statesmen. Grant was the first man who took a firm position by an *Act*, which spoke plainer than words, in opposition to the encroachment by one of the great powers of the old world upon the soil of America. While we were in the throes of our struggle, Napoleon had sent an army to Mexico, and his representative, Maximillian, to establish a throne in the southern part of the continent of North America. Grant's first important act, the war of the rebellion over, was to send General Phil. Sheridan with an army corps to the Rio Grande to observe the movements of the French, then in Mexico engaged in a scheme to establish on the soil of America a despotic form of government. No threats were made, but all the world knew what was meant—knew that the presence of our Philip the Great, with an army just across the river, was not for any other purpose than to notify the government of France that it would have to abandon the

purpose to obtain a foothold upon American soil for royalty and the old world institutions, or to fight Phil. Sheridan and the American army under Ulysses S. Grant. The French army took "French leave." Poor Maximillian was justly put to death, and the Republic of Mexico was firmly established. Was this not statesmanship in its highest development?

Again, when President Andrew Johnson sought to oppress the South, already crushed and bleeding, and to subject to indictment and prosecution in the civil courts, General Lee, and those who had been paroled by Grant, the latter protested that this was an act of bad faith; *that it should not be done*. He protested that he had the right to give to Lee and his army the terms he gave, and threatened to resign his commission in the army of the United States should the President insist upon such a violation of the law, and trample upon the plainest mandates of justice and right.

His firm stand was sustained by the country, and the President was compelled to retreat as had the army of France from Mexico. If this was not statesmanship, then, in Heaven's name, what is statesmanship?

During the troublous and turbulent period which covered nearly all of Andrew Johnson's calamitous and unfortunate incumbency of the Presidential office, Grant, at the head of the army and in the war department, acted as a civil administrator rather than as a military commander. To him the Congress and the patriotic people of the country confidently looked as to a Gibraltar of protection, and he never failed them; never failed to say; never failed to do the wise as well as the patriotic thing. His name, his character, his words served to maintain the representatives of the people in the exercise of their constitutional rights. When the President, desperate and baffled, ordered him out of the country on a special mission, he refused to obey, saying that he was ordered to perform a civil and not a military duty, and that he had the same right as any other citizen to decline a civil office. Johnson, failing to exclude Secretary Stanton from his cabinet, in violation of the tenure of office—the Act of Congress, verbally ordered Grant to disregard Stanton's orders. General Grant refused to obey, unless ordered to do so by the President *in writing*. This led to the bitterest feeling,

and the President had the temerity to charge Grant, in effect, with being untruthful. Grant replied in weighty words, which helped to seal forever the fate of the former, President though he was, and to make U. S. Grant the choice of the people for the chief magistracy of the nation. He said, "The course, you would have it understood I agreed to pursue, was in violation of law and was without orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you understood, was in accordance with law * * * and, now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying, that I regard this whole matter, from the beginning to the end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitate to assume the responsibility of orders."

In every position taken by him, he was strongly supported by the people, and his actions in the great crises has been abundantly vindicated as patriotic, lawful, wise and statesmanlike.

GRANT, THE PRESIDENT.

That President Grant would be free from errors and mistakes was not to be expected in one, before unfamiliar with matters constantly involving questions of statecraft, of governmental administration and of finance. Yet who today points out a policy outlined or suggested by President Grant which was lacking in the highest statesmanship?

That men whom he trusted, who had fairly earned his respect and confidence, proved false and unworthy, is not true of his administration more than of that of Washington and Lincoln, and that he was denounced as one who was unworthy of the trust of the people was not treatment more outrageous and disgraceful, to those who so spoke and wrote, than that with which Washington's and Lincoln's administrations and lives were embittered. As has been said, "Let not detraction or calumny mislead. They have ever been the temporal accompaniments of human greatness. That glory can not rise beyond the clouds which passes not through the clouds."

Grant was a Republican and believed in the principles of his party, as have and do the great majority of the intelligent people

of the United States. He believed in a protective tariff; and in view of the necessities of the government at that time to collect a large revenue, to pay the debt contracted in preserving the national life, what sane man can now question the wisdom of his recommendation in favor of such a measure?

Like Washington and Lincoln, he favored a policy which would make our country as independent of foreign nations as its incomparable natural resources gave assurance of its ability, rightly directed, to be.

Grant believed in the payment of the national debt as rapidly as consistent and in the best money known to the world—gold coin. As President, he urged this upon Congress a quarter of a century before the party leaders engaged in the discussion as to who is entitled to the credit of putting in the platform of the party a resolution favoring gold standard. Was this not statesmanship in 1869, as much so as in 1896?

He took issue with his best friends in the party, who were at the same time its leaders in Congress and in the Senate, and vetoed the Inflation Bill, which had been passed as a relief to the people in a financial crisis, and gave reasons therefor which would have done credit to Alexander Hamilton. Yes, we are told he was devoid of statesmanship.

With a million of veterans ready to answer at his call, he held in check the victorious legions, justly indignant at the outrageous conduct of England in the hour of our greatest peril, from entering upon a war to wrench from her grasp the fair and attractive realm of Canada as an indemnity for losses inflicted upon us by rebel privateers and armored battleships, built in English yards, and furnished the Confederacy in payment for cotton smuggled through the lines of our blockade in English bottoms.

This soldier President urged and insisted that the United States should set an example to the world of the adjustment of this controversy, one of the first magnitude, both in the amounts and in the principles involved, by peaceful arbitration. What greater, what more beneficent statesmanship has any President displayed than this.

Realizing the absolute requirement for national protection, that the United States should have a foothold and coaling stations in

the Carribean sea, he urged upon Congress the acceptance, as a free gift from its people, of the island of San Domingo. In a message he urged this upon Congress with a cogency of reasoning which could not be and never has been answered, and with a "statesmanship" which today is accepted as the genuine article, even by the anti-expansionists who think that the United States should forever remain in its original swaddling clothes.

Even these wise men are willing to concede that a station to guard the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico is a needed part of the Procrustean bed, upon which they insist that the United States shall forever be stretched, and to which it shall forever be bound.

But an always recalcitrant Democratic party, aided by a few leading Republicans, who were actuated, not by statesmanship, though claiming to be its chiefest apostles, but by personal grievances and wounded pride, were able to defeat General Grant in his wise purpose in this respect.

Surely, if it is proper and justifiable for the United States today to retain Porto Rico; if statesmanship justifies this, who shall say that the President, who in 1869 urged the acceptance of the gift of San Domingo, made by its people acting through a Republican form of government, was not a statesman, even though he was opposed in this effort by the ex-chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate—the great statesman, Charles Sumner.

President Grant may be said to have been the originator of a great state policy, which all parties are now compelled to accept and support—*civil service reform*. In his message to Congress in 1870, he urged the enactment of laws in this interest, and was the first President to inaugurate this essential departure from the baneful "*spoils system*," which was threatening the perpetuity of our institutions. Grant declared that "the present system does not secure the best man, and not even fit men for public place." In this respect, surely he surpassed all of his predecessors in statesmanship.

But we are informed that Grant failed in statesmanship with respect to the reconstruction measures. If this is true, then there were in the Congress or in the Senate of the United States, during all the troublous years of reconstruction, no Republicans

who were statesmen. They enacted the laws. He endeavored honestly and faithfully to enforce them.

The task set to bring again into friendly relations to the government the people of the states lately in rebellion, and at the same time to keep faith with our trusted though humble allies, the negroes of the South, and with the conscience and heart of the North, which had first inaugurated the great struggle in behalf of the free press, free speech and free man, was indeed, one demanding greater than mortal wisdom. The direction of that Divine power, which has ever guided the course of our ship of state, perhaps could, in the nature of things, alone bring about in the fullness of time an adjustment of such momentous questions.

General Grant, even during the fiercest days of the war, saw clearly that victory by the national arms would turn to ashes in our grasp unless followed by a complete reconciliation. His every word and act during and after the war was kindly towards the people of the South. From the beginning to the close of the Civil war he said no word that could wound, or did one act towards an individual or a community in the South that was not more than kindly and generous to those whom he had conquered in battle. At Donelson, at Vicksburg and at Appomattox he permitted the commanding general to keep his sword and officers their side arms. He paroled all the others, requiring of them only that they should go home, and not engage again in armed rebellion until such time as they should be exchanged. He furnished all abundance of food and necessary clothing.

At the closing scene of the great drama, informed by General Lee that many of the artillerists and cavalymen owned their horses, and asked if the provision of the written terms of surrender that officers would be permitted to retain their side arms and horses applied to the men, he said:

"No, it will not, as it is written; but I think this will be the last battle of the war, and as I suppose most of the men in the ranks are small farmers who, without these horses, would find it difficult to put in their crops, the country having been swept of everything movable, and as the United States does not want them, I will instruct the officers who are to receive the paroles of

your troops to let every man, who claims to own a horse or mule, take the animal to his home.”

Lee remarked that this would have a happy effect, and who will question that it did? In the Presidential campaign of 1872, the writer saw tears coursing down the cheeks of bronzed veterans of the Confederate army as the generous acts done and kindly words spoken by General Grant towards the South and its people were recalled in their hearing. He has personal knowledge of thousands of these men and of those who sympathized with them, who voted for Grant as against Greeley. Some one has well said that a memory of an insult lives longer than that of an injury. Poor Greeley had insulted them in the pages of the New York *Tribune*. Grant had vanquished their armies.

So, in his inaugural address as President, in his many messages to Congress, in numberless state papers, in public speeches and in private conversations he sought ever to reconcile, to make all men living under the flag realize that all were alike interested in that flag and in free institutions, in short, that past troubles and bitterness should be forgotten, and that Americans should only vie with each other as to how each can best promote the welfare of all. No truer, no higher statesmanship was, I submit, ever exhibited by any president.

What American in all our history has in word or deed exhibited a higher and truer appreciation of the sacred duties which citizenship imposes upon the sons of the Republic than Ulysses S. Grant? What citizen has borne its burdens more modestly—more bravely than he?

Most certainly, the history of our country tells of no man, in high or low place, whose life from its earliest recorded instances to its close, gives evidence of more sincere devotion to patriotic duty than does that of Ulysses S. Grant. I do not place him higher than Washington, or higher than Lincoln, but I do and firmly believe impartial history will make him one of a triumvirate with them, equal in the importance of his services to the state with either, and surpassed by neither in an absorbing love of his country and of her free institutions.

The President:—I have a dispatch that you will be glad to listen to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1901.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE:

With thanks for your telegram, I beg you will accept for all the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee our hearty greetings. Tell them we will surely expect to see them when they meet in Washington next year.

JULIA D. GRANT,
NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS.

After the song, "Marching Through Georgia," by Mrs. Kent, the President said:

COMRADES AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF
THE TENNESSEE:

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Commander-in-Chief of that greatest of all our armies, the Grand Army of the Republic, General Ell Torrance.

Commander-in-Chief Torrance said:

GENERAL DODGE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I will detain you but a little while. For me this is a very happy hour, and one that I will always remember with grateful appreciation. I have traveled many leagues to be with you this evening, and I think you will pardon me for saying that I have been amply repaid for my journey in listening to the inspiring and soul-stirring music rendered by the daughter of your Society, Mrs. Kent. I have long had a great desire to meet with this Society, but I have been disappointed from time to time, and feared that I might never have the pleasure of meeting with you as an organization. My fortunes were cast with the Army of the Potomac, but my heart goes out with equal affection to all who marched under the flag of liberty, and who fought for freedom and the right. I confess this evening to a feeling of disappointment and sadness when I look upon this little remnant of brave men. I have always carried in my mind the pictures and impressions formed of the Army of the Tennessee when I was a soldier. I have always thought of it as a moving, mighty, irresistible army marching triumphantly along the highway of liberty, scattering the enemies of freedom hither and thither, and enduring without complaint the hardships of the march, the battle, the bivouac and the prison pen, laughing at opposition,



GENERAL EIL TORRANCE,
Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.



MRS. MARY LOGAN PEARSON KENT.

singing in the darkness of the night, and; as by magic crossing unfordable rivers, climbing precipitous mountains, scaling impregnable fortifications and winning imperishable victories. But now I see before me this little group of men, many of them bent with the weight of years and the infirmities of life, and it is not strange that I should ask, is this the Army of the Tennessee, are these the men who were with Grant at Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg, with McPherson at Atlanta, and who marched with Sherman to the sea? Are these the men, whose backs the enemy never saw, whose banners were always uplifted high, and if, for any cause, their progress was temporarily stayed, it was only to gather new strength to sweep the mountain tops?

It would, my friends and comrades, be unbecoming in this presence and at this hour for me to undertake to recite the wondrous story of your career. Eloquent tongues and inspired pens have tried it again and again, and have failed. For some reason or other it has always seemed to me that there was more inspiration, romance and rhythm connected with the wonderful movements, daring exploits and glorious achievements of the Army of the Tennessee than of any other army. It had no permanent abiding place. It swept over vast stretches of country by land and by water. It captured cities and forts and armies, and electrified the country with unconditional surrenders. It led a strenuous life, and daily inscribed upon its tattered flags new inscriptions of glory. For four long years of wrathful war it daily offered the morning and evening sacrifice, and every sacrifice from that of the knightly McPherson and the patient, faithful Ransom to that of the fair faced boy from the peaceful cottage in the north was a free will offering. No priest was required to bind the sacrifice or place it upon the altar, but with youthful ardor and with ready hands and courageous hearts each one in response to his country's call rallied around the flag, and willingly offered his life that the nation might live. Glorious days of true knighthood! days of precious memory, of self-forgetfulness and self-sacrifice! days when the alabaster box was broken, and the precious ointment of a patriot's love was poured out upon the altar of liberty! Happy the people, favored the flag and blessed the country that had defenders such as the men of the Army of the Tennessee.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, I bring you the greetings of almost three hundred thousand comrades. They are scattered all over this fair land of ours in every state and territory. All of them are old, many of them are feeble, some of them are dying. They represent not only the Army of the Tennessee, but the Army of the Potomac and of the Cumberland and of the James and of the Gulf and of West Virginia; they represent the fleets of Porter and Farragut and Foote and Dahlgren, all who served in the armies and the navies of the Union. They are banded together for the purpose of preserving and making forever sure and safe that for which we fought. It is their duty to care for the feeble and the helpless, the widow and the orphan, and to beautify the graves of the dead. This is as glorious a service as that which we rendered during the years of civil strife. No one can tell, we ourselves do not understand, nor can we fully appreciate all that we have done for our country either as soldiers or as citizens. Consider a moment the record that we have made as citizens. Places of highest honor and trust have been freely accorded to those who in the days of their country's peril offered their lives in her defense. Of the Presidents of the United States since the close of the war, all were soldiers of the Union with one exception. How brief a period since that war closed. To many of us it seems but yesterday since we were boys in blue and filled with all the ardor and ambition of early youth, but it is forty years since the firing upon Fort Sumpter. What historic years they have been, what historic characters have been given to the world, how many of our comrades have been elevated to places of highest honor and usefulness! Let me call some names. Grant, concerning whom we have heard so much this night of eloquence and truth, the greatest general of modern or of ancient times; Garfield, brave and chivalrous; Hayes, Harrison, McKinley. Two of them have died martyr's deaths, fallen in defense of their country, receiving in their own bodies the wounds aimed at the nation's life, demonstrating how indestructable this nation is, and proving that as long as a single patriot lives this nation shall live.

And then the flag! we talk of the flag, the flag, the flag! to every soldier of the Union it has a strange and a precious meaning. There is written upon its folds that which has to us the

greatest inspiration and significance. It is our desire that that flag, every stain having been washed from its folds, shall float proudly over this land of ours, and that it shall be respected all around this great globe. And we tonight have this to be profoundly thankful for, that we have lived to see our country take first place among all the nations of the world, and it never could have reached its present place of power and eminence and influence had it not been for the service that each soldier of liberty unselfishly rendered in the days of our nation's greatest peril.

I again assure you, Mr. President, and my comrades and friends of the Army of the Tennessee that you have the cordial affection and good will of every soldier of the Union, and that while, as has been stated by your honored President, the Grand Army of the Republic is the greatest of all patriotic organizations, because it includes all the others, still we accord to you the right, and we rejoice with you in the fact that you are banded together in these separate societies, and that together we are all with one heart and with one mind seeking to advance our country's welfare, and to keep secure and make forever safe its highest and its best interests. I thank you all.

The President:—I have a letter, which I will read to you, from Mrs. John A. Logan:

HALLY HILLS FARM,
AVENEL P. O., MD., *October 31, 1901.* }

To the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—It is a source of sincere regret to me to be unable to attend the "reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee" this year, so that I might have an opportunity to express my thanks to you and to your illustrious President for the part taken by him and yourselves in the erecting and unveiling of General Logan's great statue in Washington.

The statue in itself has no superior in this country, and when I think of it as a tribute from the nation and his associates in arms, my heart overflows with gratitude to every one who had anything to do with its erection. The dignity of the occasion of its unveiling gratified me beyond measure, and I can truthfully say it was the proudest day of my life since General Logan's untimely death, as I know it will stand forever to perpetuate his name and fame.

I am wholly unable to command language to fittingly express my appreciation of the honor you have done me, by making me an honorary member of the revered Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and I trust nothing

Proceedings of the Society

will prevent my being present next year to make my acknowledgments in person.

Be assured that my best wishes will ever attend each of you. Your individual success is gratifying; your misfortunes and afflictions a personal grief to me.

Faternally yours,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

SECOND DAY.

The Society met at 10 A. M.

The President:—The first business before the Society this morning is the report of the committee on officers which will be presented by Colonel Keeler.

Colonel Keeler read the report as follows:

Your committee on officers for the ensuing year would respectfully report the following names for your consideration:

FOR PRESIDENT,

General Grenville M. Dodge.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

General A. Hickenlooper.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

FOR TREASURER,

Major A. M. Van Dyke.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

General L. F. Hubbard, Red Wing, Minn.
Captain Henry A. Castle, Washington, D. C.
Captain Henry H. Rood, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Major A. W. Edwards, Fargo, North Dakota.
General Fred. W. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Captain F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee, Wis.
Captain S. S. Tripp, Peoria, Ills.
Captain N. T. Spoor, St. Louis, Mo.
Colonel Fred. Welker, Montreal, Canada.
Captain H. C. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.
Captain G. A. Busse, Chicago, Ills.
Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. KEELER,
FRED. WELKER,
R. W. BURT,
CHARLES E. PUTNAM,
MARY SPOOR-LATEY,
Committee.

Colonel Keeler moved the adoption of the report, and put the question upon the motion. The report was unanimously adopted, and the members named were declared duly elected to the respective offices.

The President:—I desire to express my thanks, and I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to perform my duties and do what I can for the benefit of the Society.

The next business in order is the report of the committee on resolutions in memory of Mother Bickerdyke.

Mrs. Smith:—The committee met, but there was nothing done. The work will be done later and reported to the Secretary. We wish to get more complete data than is now at hand.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I move that the committee have further time, and that the report, when prepared, may be submitted to the President of the Society, and placed in the records of this meeting.

The motion prevailed.

Lieutenant Tuthill:—I cheerfully adopt a suggestion just made to me by General Black, and add to my motion that a good picture of Mother Bickerdyke be published also in the proceedings of the Society.

Colonel Cadle:—I will do that. I have her picture.

It may be necessary to sell a bond during the coming year, and I move that the Treasurer be authorized to sell, not exceeding one thousand dollars of our securities, should it become necessary. It probably will require five hundred. I can not tell, for I do not know what the expenses of this meeting will be. They can not exceed five hundred dollars.

The motion prevailed.

General Hickenlooper:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel that under the existing circumstances and conditions it would be eminently proper for this Society to take some recognition of the death of our esteemed President who, though not a member of this Society, is endeared to the hearts of every soldier of the Republic by his services in other fields and in responsible positions, and for the purpose of making such record and expression I would move that a committee of three be appointed with instructions to prepare a suitable memorial to be submitted to the Re-

cording Secretary to be incorporated in the published proceedings of this meeting and a copy to be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

The motion prevailed.

The President:—The chair will announce the committee later on.

The President:—I am very sorry to have to announce to the Society the death of one of our members, Paymaster Hugh R. Belknap. He died in Manila, and his body is on the way home. We all know what an interest he took in the Society, what a talented young man he was, and what a bright future there was for him. He is also identified here in Indiana, having married the daughter of Major Steele. I merely make the announcement. Of course the proper record will be made in our published proceedings. Is there any other business to come before the meeting? I want to suggest to members when they come to bring, if possible, some member of their family with them. Nothing adds more to our reunions. I hope all will bear that in mind. By a little effort we can sometimes do that. In time we will drop away, and we must get in younger men to take our places.

Major Johnson:—What does it require to become a member?

The President:—Simply the payment of ten dollars and one dollar each year in dues.

Major Johnson:—How many back reports will a new member be entitled to receive?

Colonel Cadle:—New members receive their reports from the time of joining the Society.

General McGinnis:—Is it in order to submit names for membership now?

The President:—The names do not have to be submitted. All they have to do is to apply to Colonel Cadle in person or by letter, and pay the fees.

Captain Burt, who is a member of this Society, has prepared a poem on "General Sherman's March to the Sea," which I know you would all like to listen to, and I will ask the captain to step forward and present it.

Captain Burt:—Comrades of the Society, ladies and gentlemen, we felt proud of our glorious old chieftain, General Sherman, and I know he felt proud of the boys he led. They called him Uncle Billy, and he did not resent it. He had a noble army of nephews, sixty-five thousand strong that marched with him down to the sea; and when he arrived in Washington, and we marched down Pennsylvania avenue, you know how proud we were of the grand Army of the Tennessee, and he was proud of us. He bade us a farewell in Washington, but later on he came to the 15th Army Corps at Louisville, and met us on the fourth day of July. It was a royal occasion, and it inspired the verses that I will read to you:

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS BOYS IN BLUE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 4, 1865.

BY CAPTAIN R. W. BURT.

The bugles rang clear at the dawning,
Resounding in valley and glen;
And cheering was heard on that morning,
There was joy in the hearts of the men;
'Twas the dawning of peace in the Nation,
The war for the Union was o'er;
Peals of joy for our country's salvation
Re-echoed from mountain and shore.

'Twas the day that the Nation rejoices
For glorious liberty's birth,
When freemen all raise their glad voices
For freedom's grand cause on the earth.
Amid the great joy of that morning
A horseman rode over the lea,
And shouted, "Your Chieftain is coming
Who marched with you down to the sea.

"The days of your warfare are over,
There's a home and country for you;
There's an end to rebellion forever,
And Sherman will bid you adieu."
Then loud was the cheering for Sherman,
The glorious Chief of the free;
Oh, how proud were the soldiers that morning
Who marched with him down to the sea.

He spoke of their saving the Nation,
Recounted their victories won;
Their marching from river to ocean,
And glorious deeds they had done.
Then spoke he so warmly at parting,
And so kindly he bid us adieu,
That the tears were unconsciously starting
In the eyes of the Boys in the Blue.

Then galloped away our grand Chieftain,
Brave leader of Boys in the Blue;
And loud was the cheering for Sherman,
'Till his form had receded from view.
His name we will evermore cherish,
'Tis engraved in the hearts of the free
A name was made never to perish
When Sherman marched down to the sea.

The President:—The committee to prepare resolutions in memory of President McKinley will be General Hickenlooper, General John C. Black and Major A. W. Edwards.

General Black:—At the request of Colonel Cadle, I move that the thanks of this Society be tendered to General George F. McGinnis, General John P. Hawkins, Captain H. C. Adams, the executive committee, and through them to the local committee of Indianapolis for the care and courtesy which they have extended to us upon this our thirty-third reunion.

General McGinnis:—Before the motion is put, I wish General Black would add the name of Rear-Admiral George Brown and the name of Colonel Z. A. Smith, who have been of great assistance to us. Admiral Brown has given his whole attention nearly to it for two weeks.

General Black:—With great pleasure I accept the amendment. The motion prevailed unanimously.

The President:—I desire to call attention to the banquet to-night. Any who have not secured tickets, please do so immediately, and please be prompt at a quarter to nine this evening to go in, because the hour is late. You can see where we will be next morning, unless we are prompt.

General McGinnis:—The local committee, out of respect to the ladies, had determined that they would have no cigars at the banquet, but I understand that quite a number of the mem-

bers of the Society have determined that unless we have cigars, they won't attend the banquet. I understand further that the ladies at a meeting of the Society in Cleveland, when the matter was brought up, decided unanimously that there could be no banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee without cigars for the gentlemen to smoke and cigarettes for the ladies. Therefore I desire to say that cigars will be furnished and also cigarettes.

The President:—General McGinnis, won't you please have the bugler present by a quarter to nine so that we can have the call and get our people together?

General McGinnis:—We will have the bugler here.

On motion of General Pearson, the Society adjourned.

33^d REUNION

SOCIETY OF THE

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

THE DENISON
INDIANAPOLIS

NOVEMBER 14, 1901

MENU.



BLUE POINTS

CELERY OLIVETTES RADISHES SALTED ALMONDS

NIRNSTEINER

CHICKEN CONSOMME, IN CUPS
WAFERS

FILLETS OF POMPANO, ROUENNAISE
POTATOES, DUCHESSE

BRAISED SWEETBREADS, FINANCIERE
FRENCH PEAS, IN CASES

ST. JULIEN

ROMAN PUNCH

ROAST RED HEAD DUCK, CURRANT JELLY
GERMAN ASPARAGUS, VINAIGRETTE

DU' DE MONTEBELLO

NESSSELRODE PUDDING
ASSORTED CAKES

MALAGA GRAPES PEARS APPLES

ROQUEFORT CHEESE

COFFEE

CIGARS

TOASTS.



1 THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SENATOR CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS

SONG

2 OUR COUNTRY

HON. CHAS. B. LANDIS

SONG

3 WAR MEMORIES AND MUSIC

MRS. JOHN C. BLACK

4 THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

GEN. D. B. HENDERSON

5 OUR SILENT COMRADES

SONG

6 THE COMMON SOLDIER

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

SONG

7 AFTER SIX AND THIRTY YEARS

HON. JAS. E. WATSON

SONG



THE BANQUET.

The banquet was held in the main dining-room of the Denison Hotel. The tables were arranged in a hollow square, with one side open, and were richly ornamented. The table at which sat the toast-master and the guests of honor had a background of palms and flags. Covers were laid for one hundred and thirty-three. At the main table were seated General Dodge, the toast-master, General Black and wife, Senator Fairbanks, General Alger, General D. B. Henderson, Representative James E. Watson, Representative and Mrs. Charles B. Landis, General George F. McGinnis, Rear-Admiral George Brown, James Whitcomb Riley, Mrs. Mary Pearson Kent, Mrs. W. T. Durbin, General John P. Hawkins, Congressman Vespasian Warner and Rev. D. R. Lucas.

Klausman's orchestra furnished the music during the banquet and in the programme following. Vocal music was supplied by a quartette. The quartette, seconded by Bugler Mitchell, took a prominent part in the medley, entitled "War Memories and Music," given by Mrs. John C. Black. Several songs were sung by Mrs. Kent.

Grace was pronounced by Rev. D. R. Lucas in these terms:

Our Father who art in Heaven we recognize Thy hand and Thy power in all our works and in all our ways, and we come before Thee tonight to implore Thy blessing to rest upon us, while we extend to Thee our thanksgiving and praise for all the mercies and blessings of our lives, for our country and for this social hour and for all the blessings that Thou hast granted to us. Accept the gratitude of our hearts, we ask in the name of Christ. Amen.

In introducing the literary part of the feast, General Dodge said:

During the speaking I wish to request you to refrain from talk and conversation. I ask the waiters not to serve anything during

the speeches. If anything is desired, there will be plenty of time to serve it between speeches.

We will first hear a song by the daughter of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Mrs. Mary Pearson Kent.

Mrs. Kent sang "Marching Through Georgia."

General Dodge introduced Senator Fairbanks to respond to the first toast, "The President of the United States."

FIRST TOAST.—"*The President of the United States.*"

Response by Senator CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

The Army of the Tennessee! What a brilliant chapter that army has written. What splendid names it has given to the martial history of the world. We stand uncovered before the survivors of the invincible army of Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman, and reverently thank God for the arduous deeds they wrought in the hour of their country's supremest peril.

The toast you have assigned me is close to the hearts of the American people—"The President of the United States." The man who holds in his hands in a very special degree the welfare of the American people, a people brave, God-fearing, loving liberty as the very air, has a trust of the highest order. Under our system of government, even with all the checks and balances which the Constitution provides, the chief executive possesses at times almost infinite power. What mighty power for good! What illimitable power for evil! The honor of the President is the Nation's glory; his dishonor is its shame.

The office of President of the United States, with a possible exception, has been filled by men of high character and exalted purpose from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt. We may from time to time have opposed their economic views and challenged their administrative policies, but there has not been an occupant of that great office who has not desired his country's highest welfare.

The President of the United States is no hereditary ruler. His birth was not heralded by royal courts. He has always come from the ranks of the people. The log house often has been his birthplace, and he has been nurtured, not amidst the pomp and



HON. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, U. S. S.

pageantry of place and power, but amidst the severe exactions and the stern duties and realities of life which surround the typical American home. Place and power have not been his birthright. They have been achieved by the force of his own genius and the merit of his own work.

The President of the United States has never suffered in comparison with the most august sovereigns upon this earth. No fitter place than here, amidst those who have served in the field, to contemplate the President, for out of the flame of battle many of our Presidents have been born. Those who have stood against the pitiless hail of war and who have been skilled in the art of arms have been most trusted by the people in the field of statecraft.

From Washington until this hour we have been confronted with many grave and serious questions. Some of them have been with foreign powers and others have been of purely domestic concern. Some of them have shaken the Republic to its very foundations. The instance is, indeed, exceptional where the President has been unequal to the emergency, and so well has he usually met the imperious demands of the hour that his election seems to have been often providential.

As we recede from the events through which the United States has passed in her brief and brilliant career, after the capacious criticism of the hour has been forgotten and factional feeling has subsided, and we view dispassionately the services of the Presidents, we find that in a large way they have served well their day and generation and have added to the Nation's strength, honor and glory.

What were the United States without the name of Washington?—the President, austere, patriotic; he laid strong the foundations of the Republic; strong as the solid rock. He taught high consecration to the public will, self-sacrifice in the cause of his country. He was a veritable pillar of fire by night and a cloud by day, guiding from the beginning to this blessed hour our inexperienced feet in the pathway of right.

The elder and the junior Adams, proud products of the majestic commonwealth of Massachusetts, dignified the title of President of the United States. And Thomas Jefferson, the sage of Monticello—what were our history without that magic name?

And Madison and Monroe. They exalted the chief executive office. There was Jackson, old Andrew Jackson, more known and better known by the sobriquet, "Old Hickory" than as Andrew Jackson—a man of inflexible purpose and strong intellect; the favorite of the masses. Without mentioning all—time will not permit—we may recall Harrison and Tyler, "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," linked together forever in immortal song.

We will pass the illustrious roll to another President of the United States, one whose character stands with the greatest—Abraham Lincoln. Divine Providence pointed the way to the selection of that gifted man in the dark and perilous days of the Republic. Abraham Lincoln, "clothed with almost infinite power, exercising it in abuse only, if at all, upon the side of mercy;" Abraham Lincoln, one of the sweetest and noblest names in all human history—our first martyred President. At the very hour of triumph, when he looked across the Potomac and saw the white angel of peace spreading her blessed wings over a reunited country, the assassin's bullet came. It was the very irony of fate. It was an attempt to rob him of final victory. For four long years his cheeks had been furrowed with the cares of war. He gave to the Nation, he gave to the world, he gave to the ages, names which will endure with those of Alexander and Hannibal, Napoleon and Wellington. He gave his commission to Philip Sheridan, and Sheridan snatched victory from defeat at Winchester. He called Meade to command, and Meade broke the high crest of rebellion at Gettysburg. He gave his confidence to Sherman, and Sherman marched through to the sea, and above and beyond all, he put upon Grant the stars, and Grant gave him Appomattox.

The name of Lincoln will dwell in the heart of mankind, a sweet and ever-living fragrance. Aye, it will dwell in the heart of mankind as long as human love and affection and gratitude shall endure.

And there was Grant, the President. Grant was the thunderbolt in Lincoln's right hand; Grant, the very genius of war. He extended the fame of the American Nation into the uttermost parts of the earth, and now sleeps well on the banks of the Hudson.

And Hayes, who subscribed to the wholesome doctrine that he serves his party best who serves his country best—a modest, strong and conservative President. And then we had Garfield, who achieved renown in the field, in the forum and in the executive chair, and became glorified as the second martyred President of the United States. We pay our grateful tribute to Arthur, who met every exigency upon the high plane of statesmanship. After him came Cleveland, beset with grave and serious difficulties to which he devoted the courage and determination of a statesman, desiring only the best, the highest achievements of his own countrymen. And then came Harrison, of Indiana—Benjamin Harrison, your illustrious comrade, who brought to the great office of President a genius for statesmanship and a devotion to the public service which ranks him among the greatest who have held that high office.

And then came another whose fame and name are about the earth as the very atmosphere; our third martyred President. What a rich harvest the assassin has gathered in this land of liberty! Our friend, who so lately fell at Buffalo, was the ideal President. His early years were spent with you where the Nation's greatest heroes were born, in unselfish service for his country. He always consecrated himself and his great faculties to the welfare of his countrymen. No task for him was too arduous for their cause. Through his wise counsel, his exalted statesmanship, his great example, he had advanced his country to a plane of unexampled prosperity, contentment and happiness. What evil genius could desire him harm? Millions of men would have willingly taken up arms to defend and protect him, if opportunity offered. I but interpret the heart and the will of the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee, when I say that they would have welcomed the chance to lead in the advance.

Our great President! How gently he bore the honors of his high office. He was, as President, but as the soldier in the field, seeking only the path of duty—a very child of destiny. We can not fathom the ways of Providence, but in our finite wisdom we have faith to believe that as our great President lived for others, he has also died for others, and that in the majestic march of the ages his name and his exalted example will lift men and women,

soldiers and statesmen to a higher conception of their duty to themselves, to their country and to their God.

Tonight there are gathered upon yonder shore more of those who have builded the Republic and have preserved it to this blessed hour. We are the inheritors of the glories they won. Among the greatest of them, by the unchallenged judgment of history, stand Washington, Lincoln and McKinley.

The duties of the President, so mercilessly wrested from McKinley, now repose in the hands of a courageous, upright American, Theodore Roosevelt. His ideals are lofty, and to the exalted trust committed to him he will be true.

We look upon our country with pride and satisfaction. It has outstripped all other nations in strength and power. Its standards are high. Its good name unsullied by any degrading executive act. Its flag was never more respected, and its wholesome influence upon the world never more potent than now. Much of this is due to the admirable statesmanship, the wise leadership, the superb example and patriotism of those who, from time to time, through the partiality of their countrymen, have worn the dignities and borne the responsibilities of the President of the United States.

General Dodge:—I have a telegram from one of our comrades:

The President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

Toast to my comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. May their past history in war and in peace inspire coming generations to emulate their example.

JOHN MCARTHUR.

The President:—The next toast, "Our Country," to be responded to by a son of a veteran and a distinguished member of the United States Senate from this state, Honorable Charles B. Landis.

General Henderson:—Don't steal our thunder. Charley is a member of the House.

SECOND TOAST.—"*Our Country.*"

Response by Hon. CHAS. B. LANDIS.

The General is in a prophetic mood, and I sincerely trust he is a true prophet. Captain Adams called me up over the tele-



HON. CHAS. B. LANDIS, M. C.
Indiana.

phone Tuesday, and invited me to attend this banquet and deliver a short address. I asked him what he wanted me to talk about, and he said "about ten minutes." I confess that curiosity led me to this board. I have long had a curiosity to meet and look into the faces of the men who were with Harry Adams when he put down the rebellion. I had heard him tell the story so often, picturing his achievements, that every man and everything incidental thereto has an interest attaching for me.

A gathering like this is one that always has an interest for me, representing as it does so much in the way of memory, in the way of history and in the way of fame. The names mentioned today and tonight, names of battlefields and names of men have been familiar in my home for more than a third of a century, and there is a charm and a sanctity attaching to this remnant of the immortal Army of the Tennessee, that marched with Grant and Sherman and McPherson and Blair and Dodge, and gave us Donelson and Shiloh and Vicksburg and Atlanta, and that marched to the sea, that to me calls for reverence. I feel that there is but one true aristocracy in this Republic, and I believe that this association, in its membership, represents that true aristocracy. I refer to the aristocracy of courage and conscience and brains,—the only true aristocracy. Compared with it, the aristocracy of wealth seems vulgar, and the aristocracy of birth seems vapid. That button worn by Loyal Legion men! to me it has always signified redder blood and better blood than has ever flowed in the veins of any man who has been a professional sifter of pedigrees, and when I talk about the deeds and achievements of the Army of the Tennessee, I feel that I am responding to the theme set opposite my name,—“Our Country,” because “Our Country” today represents the fruit of your sacrifice and of your endeavor.

“Our Country!” A country, I feel, must be judged by what it does for its people, for those who owe allegiance to its flag. I believe that our country clothes its people better, feeds its people better, houses its people better, and educates its people better, than any other country on earth. “Our Country!” This country of ours,—a government of our own making, with law and order and a chance for everybody,—these constitute its chief charm. This country of ours, where everybody has a chance!

Did you ever read the biography of the good, kind and grand man who presides at this board tonight? I feel that the story of his life, simply told, is a glorious tribute to our country. Good, grand, chivalric, gentle Dodge,—God bless him! There has been enough lead passed through his body, hurled hot from the muzzles of the enemy's guns, to make sinkers for all the fish-lines that will be used in Indiana for the next ten years. Sixty years ago he was wheeling a butcher's cart on the streets of Danvers, Massachusetts. But his country gave him a chance, and he invaded the West, and he blazed a way through the wilderness, he crossed the prairies, and went over the mountains, and belted this continent with steel; and when the war came on, he thought the country was good enough to fight for, to sacrifice his life for, if need be, and he threw himself into that flame, and graduated under Grant a Major-General. Since that time he has inspired more enterprises, and financed more great schemes for the betterment of his country than almost any other man living today. His country gave him a chance, and that is all the American boy wants. And that dear old fellow who sits at his right, Uncle David B. Henderson, he can never be President of the United States, because the constitution was made before he was born; but he can be the best Speaker of the House of Representatives that we have had in many and many a year. He was born over in Scotland, and came to this country when he was ten years of age, and was turned loose out on the prairies of Illinois.

Colonel Cadle:—Iowa?

Mr. Landis:—No. Illinois. I have it from his own lips that he was out there, and that he was so poor that they had to put a mustard plaster on his chest to enable him to draw his breath. But we have never had to give him a mustard plaster to enable him to draw his salary. And his sole asset, I am told, at that time was an ungovernable inclination to fight and an unbounded capacity to talk. But he went to work, and the war came on, and he went through its glories, and through its horrors, on up to the highest position, next to the President, in this Republic. And he went there by the unanimous vote of his colleagues, and he will go there again. And the Congress, over which he presided, transacted more business and did it easier than any other

Congress in the history of the nation. His country gave him a chance.

And that other man, whose life went out the other day at Buffalo, so tragically, and yet at last so gently, he who tonight is the gentlest guest entertained in the temple of immortality, he started in life a school-teacher—his country gave him a chance! And he reached the highest position known to the civilized world, the Presidency of the United States. Think of his cabinet,—Hay, Secretary of State, a poor boy down in Southern Indiana; Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, a bank messenger at \$3.00 a week in New York City; Root and Knox, school-teachers, one of them Secretary of War and the other Attorney-General; Charles Emory Smith, an apprentice in a country newspaper office, Postmaster-General; John D. Long, a farmer's boy, Secretary of the Navy; Hitchcock, clerk in a country store, Secretary of the Interior; Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, a hired hand on a farm,—that President and every member of his cabinet started in life as poor boys, but our country gave them a chance.

It has been said that this is the rich man's country. I deny it. It is the poor boy's country; it is our country; it is that country whose flag is the symbol for fair play throughout Christendom, and for the triumph of commerce, and for a world-wide humanity,—the greatest country on earth.

Last May I was invited to my native county in Ohio to deliver a memorial address. I accepted gladly because I knew that it would give me an opportunity to meet the regimental comrades of my father. I met scores of them. Each of them had an item of special interest to relate. One came to me and after greeting me took from his pocket a package which he carefully unwrapped disclosing an envelope which contained a letter. He handed it to me. I recognized in the superscription the handwriting of my father. It was postmarked Murfreesboro, and directed to my uncle Jacob. That letter told of the death of his son Simon, whose body my father found on the battlefield of Stone River the day after the battle. After extending to him condolence as best he could, my father in that letter closed with these words: "Uncle Jacob, you have lost a fine boy, making four you have given to your country. This will prove a terrible blow to you; but in your affliction you have this consolation—

your son died in defense of the grandest country upon which the sun has ever shone."

That was a tribute fresh from the battlefield. That was the holy cheer that sympathy offered to sorrow, the balm that affectionate kinship poured upon a wound made by cruel, pitiless war.

The best country upon which the sun has ever shone,—that was true then; that is true now; that has been true every hour since Independence Hall; true by the sacred, recognized rights of men and women, true by the premiums we see paid every day to ambition, laudably directed, true by the rewards given every day in this Republic to virtue, sacrifice and toil, true of this, our country, "the grandest country upon which the sun has ever shone."

The President:—We come now to an interesting part of the program, when the "better half" of our Society is to be heard, and it has been suggested to me, if you wish to enter into the spirit of this toast, that you go back to old memories, and sing the songs, and join in the chorus, "War Memories and Music," by our comrade, Mrs. John C. Black.

THIRD TOAST.—"*War Memories and Music.*"

Response by Mrs. JOHN C. BLACK.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I salute you, victors from many battlefields, proud survivors of an undefeated army! I salute you as a Roman mother might have saluted the legions of the Imperial City, for I, too, am of that people from whom you sprung; I, too, have had my beloved in the ranks in blue. I salute you with a full heart, with pride in your achievements, with sorrow for your fallen, with full appreciation of all the glories you have won, and the good you have accomplished.

Honored by your invitation, I seek to give you my impressions of that great war in which your superb organization bore so illustrious a part; the survivors of that army which was commanded by Sherman and Logan and McPherson; the army of Donelson and Shiloh and Atlanta; that army that fought a hundred Union



MRS. JOHN C. BLACK.

fights without the loss of one; that army that at Vicksburg wrested the keys of the Mississippi from the hand of the Confederacy; that army that passed on in its awful career, until finally complete victory established the Nation upon enduring foundations.

Hail to you living and hail to the shadowy host that once marched by your side! For both, let the bugles of glory go on forever.

Moderate.

The musical score is written for a piano and bugle. It begins with a 'Moderate' tempo marking. The first system shows the piano introduction. The second system features the bugle call 'Blow, bu - gle, blow,' with a piano accompaniment marked *p*. The third system continues with 'Blow, bu - gle, blow,' and 'Set the wild ech - oes,' with piano accompaniment marked *f* and *ff*. The fourth system includes 'fly - ing;' and 'Blow, bugle, blow,' with piano accompaniment marked *f* and *p*. The score concludes with a final bugle call. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *ff*. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Blow, bu - gle, blow,

Blow, bu - gle, blow, Set the wild ech - oes

fly - ing; Blow, bugle, blow,

p **II Tenor.** *Dim. sempre.* **I Tenor.**

An - swer, ech - oes, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing,

p *Dim. colla voce.*

I Bass. **II Bass.** *pp* **Quartet.**

dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing.

How the hearts of women were moved, and how their prayers were uplifted while the men were at the front! We, too, knew that war was not all sorrow, not all destruction. We, too, felt the splendid measure of its successes, yet as I look back through the intervening years, I strive, in vain, for words in which to tell all that we then felt and knew and thought.

I was a girl of thirteen, when in April of 1861, in the streets of my home village, in my own dear native "Old Bay State," I saw the 6th Massachusetts marching to its rendezvous. How the flags waved, how the arms glittered, how the music thrilled, how the people cheered and wept and prayed! And while we looked, the regiment was gone. Then, in two short days, came the awful news from Baltimore and Governor Andrews' message asking for the return of the dead.

In my young life for the first time I began to realize what war meant. It was then I learned my first song of the war, builded upon the heroic Governor's message:

"Send them home tenderly, to the fair sod
First by the martyr-souled Puritans trod.
Blue hills and ocean wave echo the prayer,
Send them home tenderly, love waits them there."

In that same month of April we moved to Central Illinois. Thence on the troops gathered at each call, and we girls, and our mothers, and the children, and the old men, cheered them forth, and as they departed, we sang to them, and gave them flags, and prayed for them, and loved them. My sister and I bore our part in all this, and dreamed of no reward, but mine came to me long years afterward.

In Milwaukee, in 1897, at the reunion of your Society of the Army of the Tennessee, a veteran soldier approached me as I stood among the ladies at a reception, and asked me my name, which I gave him. He said: "I have not seen you since I went to the front from Urbana, Illinois, when you stood with a group and sang to us as we marched away. The memory of that song lived with me through all my years of service. I have heard of your marriage, and I have come to see if you were the same girl who sang that day, and I recognize you."

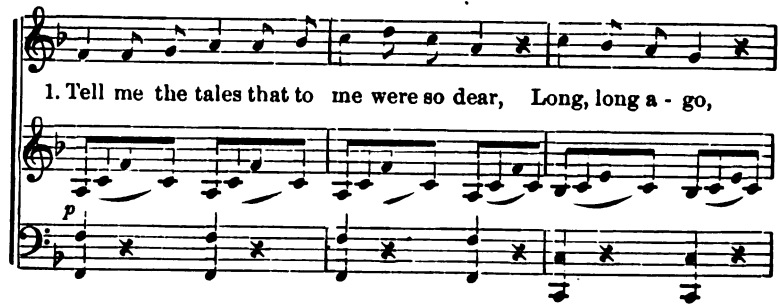
Gentlemen, I had then ample and unexpected reward; for my words of patriotic song had gone with that stranger soldier wherever he moved with his flag; and with hundreds of thousands of my sisters this same experience has doubtless been true.

With the greatness of the struggle through which you passed, ran the songs of camp, and people, and the home. As you conquered, these songs were jubilant; as you were defeated, they were full of pain. When your comrades died, they were full of sorrow; and in the end they were full of triumphant rejoicing.

Many of these songs I recall. In the period before the war, girls and boys alike sang, "Long, long ago."

By THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.





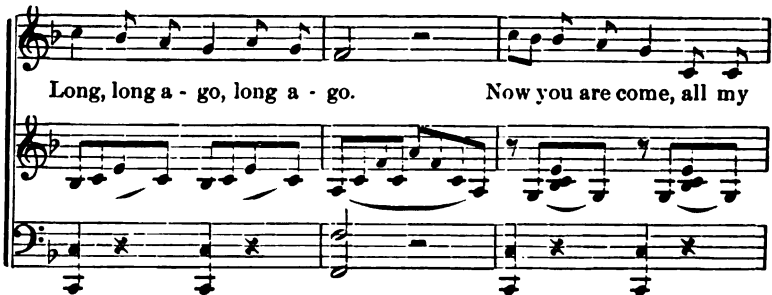
1. Tell me the tales that to me were so dear, Long, long a - go,

The first system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The vocal line begins with the lyrics '1. Tell me the tales that to me were so dear, Long, long a - go,'. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simple harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.



long, long a - go: Sing me the songs I de-light-ed to hear,

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'long, long a - go: Sing me the songs I de-light-ed to hear,'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.



Long, long a - go, long a - go. Now you are come, all my

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'Long, long a - go, long a - go. Now you are come, all my'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.



grief is re-moved, Let me for-get that so long you have rov'd;

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics 'grief is re-moved, Let me for-get that so long you have rov'd;'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern.

Let me be-lieve that you love as you lov'd, Long, long a-go, long a - go.

mf

This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs, respectively. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the middle staff.

Then when the Union was in peril and its existence threatened and the great uprising came, the boys, turning from the side of mother and sweetheart, sang first of those whom their young manhood loved.

S. LOVER.

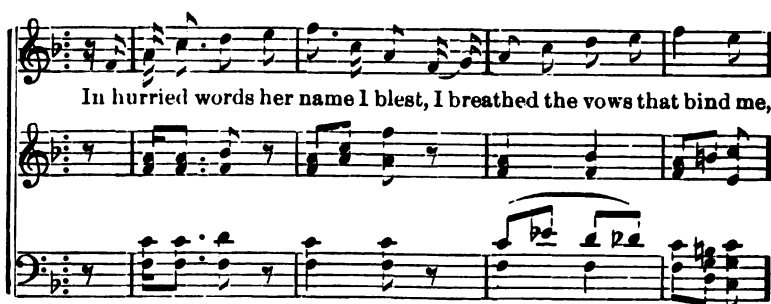
This musical system consists of two staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

The hour was sad, I left the girl, A ling'ring fare-well tak - ing,

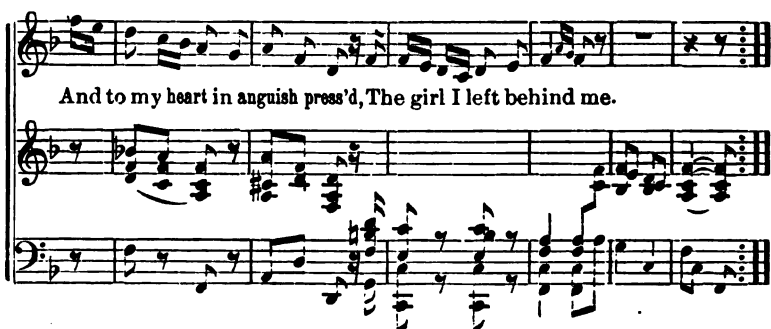
This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs, respectively. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Her sighs and tears my steps delayed, I tho't my heart was breaking;

This musical system consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs, respectively. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).



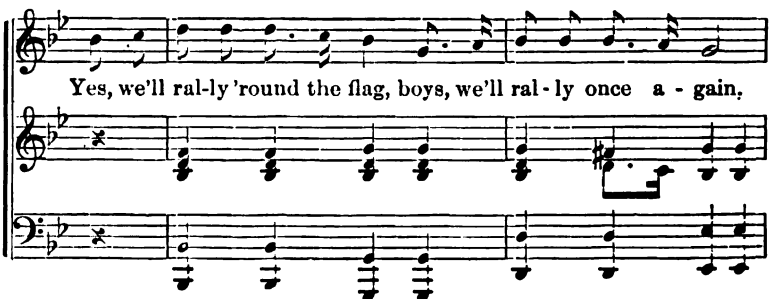
In hurried words her name I blest, I breathed the vows that bind me,



And to my heart in anguish press'd, The girl I left behind me.

And as they marched further to the front, away and away, all lighter music died, and the mighty voices of the volunteers united in such a chorus, as the world had never known.

Geo. F. Root.

Yes, we'll ral-ly 'round the flag, boys, we'll ral-ly once a - gain,

Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom, We will rally from the hillside, We'll

This system contains the first two staves of the musical score. The top staff is a vocal line in G major (one flat) with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in G major. The lyrics are 'Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom, We will rally from the hillside, We'll'.

gath-er from the plain, Shouting the bat-tle cry of Free - dom.

This system contains the next two staves of the musical score. The top staff continues the vocal line, and the bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are 'gath-er from the plain, Shouting the bat-tle cry of Free - dom.'

CHORUS. Fortissimo.
The Un - ion for-ev - er, Hur - rah! boys, Hur - rah!

The Un - ion for-ev - er, Hur - rah! boys, Hur - rah!

This system contains the chorus of the song, consisting of four staves. The first two staves are vocal lines, and the last two are piano accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked 'Fortissimo'. The lyrics are 'The Un - ion for-ev - er, Hur - rah! boys, Hur - rah!'.

Down with the traitor, Up with the star; While we rally 'round the flag, boys,

Down with the traitor, Up with the star; While we rally 'round the flag, boys,

Ral - ly once a-gain, Shout-ing the bat-tle-cry of Free - dom.

Ral - ly once a-gain, Shout-ing the bat-tle-cry of Free - dom.

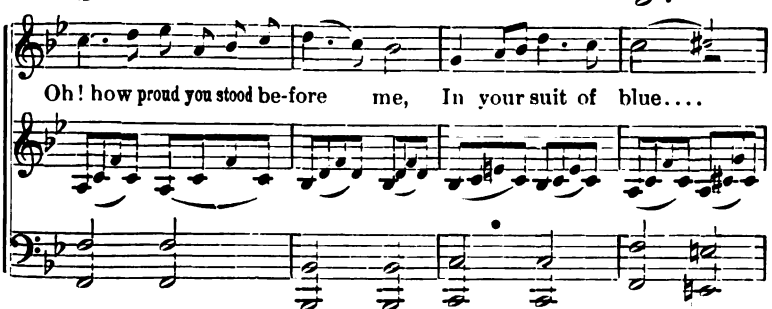
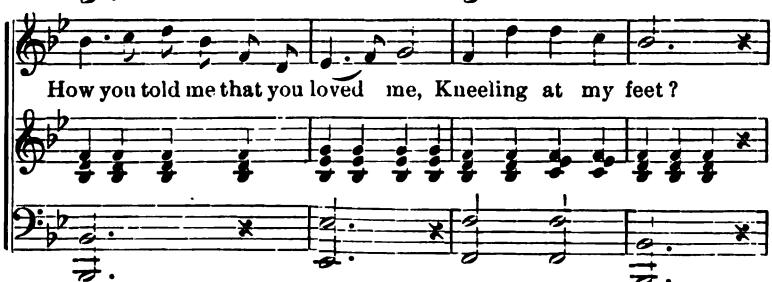
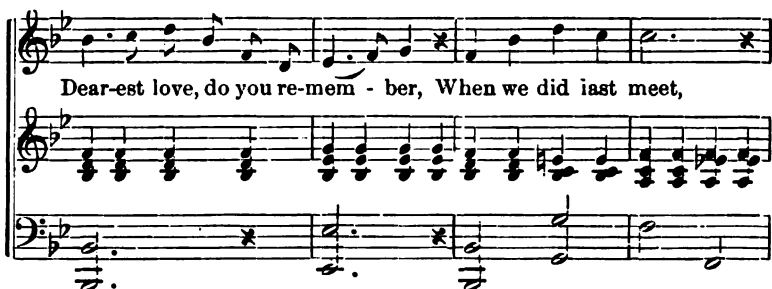
And then to us came news of the hospital, the skirmish lines,
the deadly battle front, the sad and glorious graves, and the
women heard at home and sang in echo to the far tones of the
soldiers; sang to them far away:

Of the Army of the Tennessee.

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Words and Music by CHARLES CARROLL SAWYER.

Moderato e cantabile.



When you vowed to me and coun - try Ev - er to be true.

CHORUS. 2d time *pp*

Weeping sad and lone - ly, Hopes and fears how vain !

Pia. e marcato.

Yet praying,

Weeping sad and lone - ly, Hopes and fears how vain !

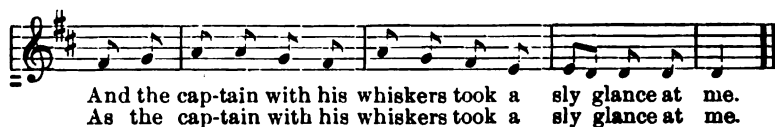
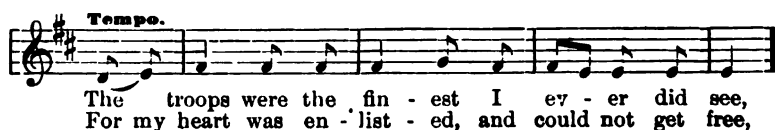
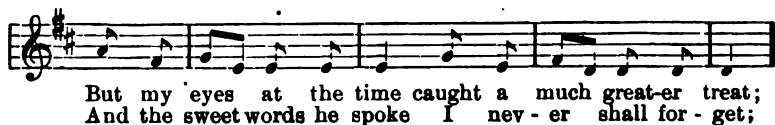
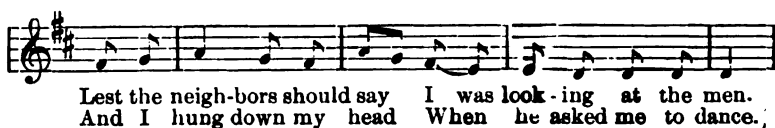
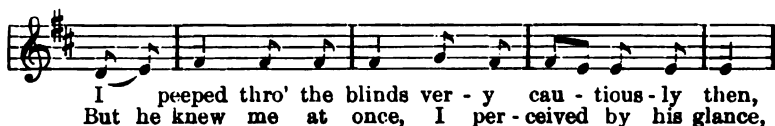
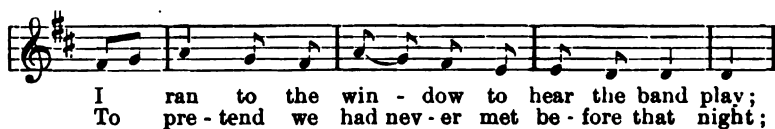
When this cruel war is o - ver, Praying that we meet again!

When this cruel war is o - ver, Praying that we meet again!

And the long months grew into years, and now and then the veteran regiments would return, passing from point to point on their way to and from the recruiting stations, and when their ranks were replenished, back to the front again. Oh, what a delight it was to see our heroes then! Their cheeks, no longer beardless, were browned by the sun of war; their eyes had looked upon death; they had caught the mighty purpose of the Republic. How straight and stalwart were their forms; how firm their splendid strides; how quick their marching! How beautiful their uniforms! and, oh, how bright their brass buttons! As they lifted their battle flags on high, from sidewalk and window and housetops we look upon their columns, and they, gazing upon us, passed on with wave of flag and swing of music, and were gone like a dream. But oh, the hearts they left that were pierced! How their glances sought for familiar faces! How the captain with his whiskers took a sly glance at "We."

Allegretto.

1. As they march'd thro' the town, with their ban - ners so gay,
2. When we met at the ball, I, of course, tho't 'twas right

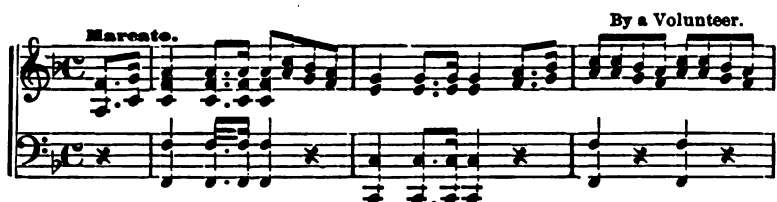


For a long time the wage of war was even; victory inclined this way and that; disasters befell our far-spreading lines; the time that tried men's souls had come. Other requisitions were made, again and again, upon the dear fathers and brothers who had lingered at home, to keep the harvests full and the old land strong. And to them, thus waiting, came the call for help, and these graver ones, the older brothers and the sires, turned from our sides, and moved forward to swell the hosts of freedom.

Of the Army of the Tennessee.

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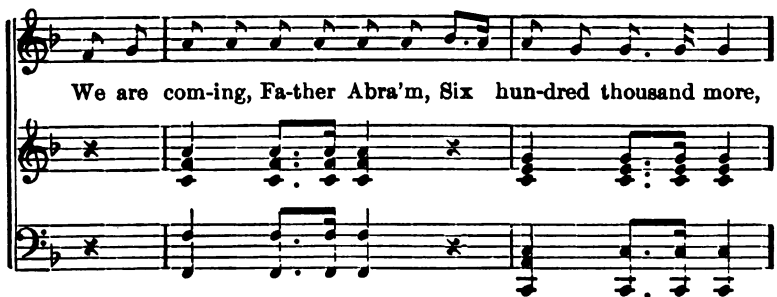
Marche. **By a Volunteer.**



TRUMPET.

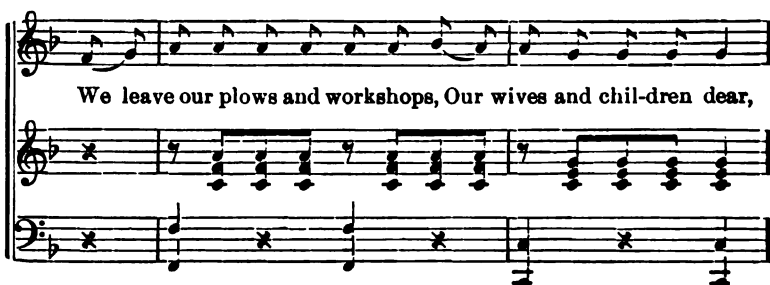


We are com-ing, Fa-ther Abra'm, Six hun-dred thousand more,



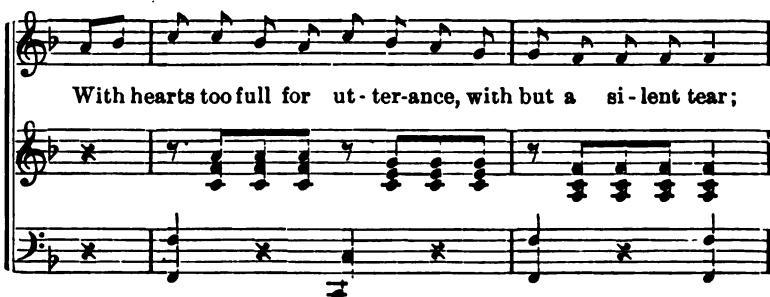
From Mis-sis-sip-pi's winding stream and from New England's shore ;





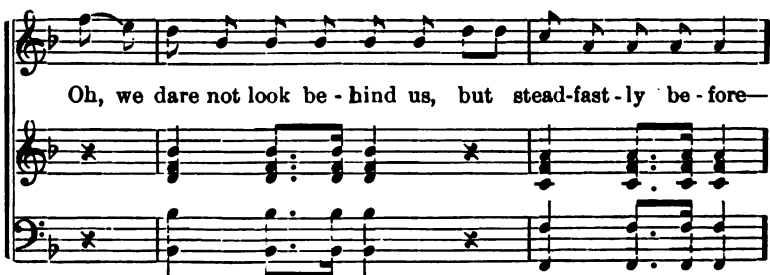
We leave our plows and workshops, Our wives and chil-dren dear,

This system contains the first line of the hymn. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff and piano accompaniment in the lower two staves. The lyrics are: "We leave our plows and workshops, Our wives and chil-dren dear,"



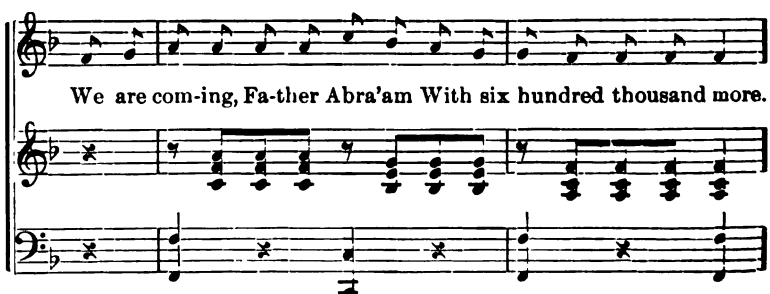
With hearts too full for ut-ter-ance, with but a si-lent tear;

This system contains the second line of the hymn. The lyrics are: "With hearts too full for ut-ter-ance, with but a si-lent tear;"



Oh, we dare not look be-hind us, but stead-fast-ly be-fore—

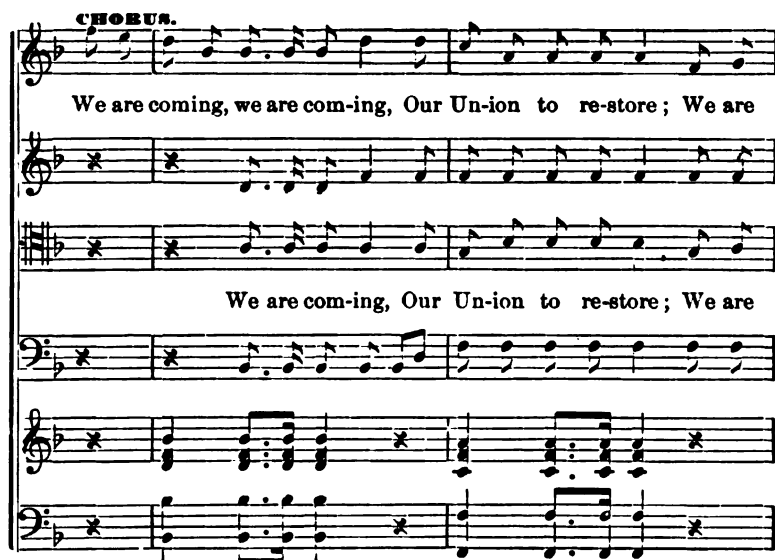
This system contains the third line of the hymn. The lyrics are: "Oh, we dare not look be-hind us, but stead-fast-ly be-fore—"



We are com-ing, Fa-ther Abra'am With six hundred thousand more.

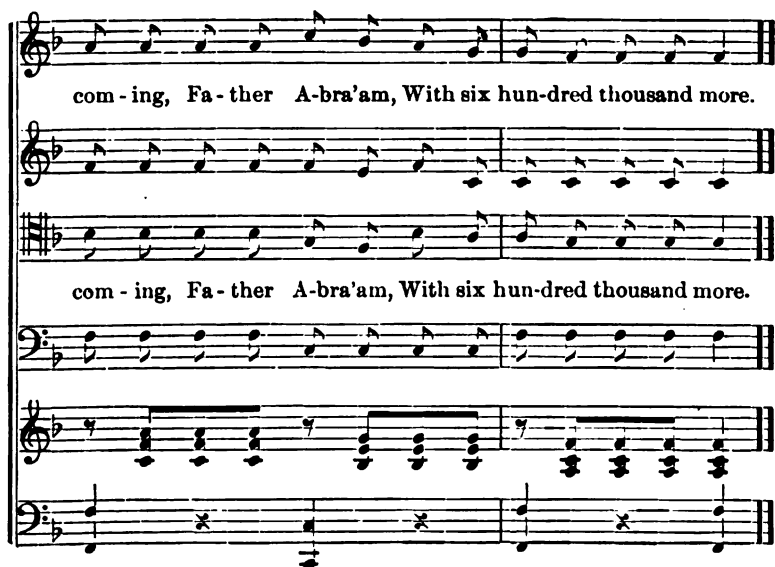
This system contains the fourth line of the hymn. The lyrics are: "We are com-ing, Fa-ther Abra'am With six hundred thousand more."

CHORUS.



We are coming, we are com-ing, Our Un-ion to re-store ; We are

We are com-ing, Our Un-ion to re-store ; We are



com - ing, Fa - ther A - bra'am, With six hun-dred thousand more.

com - ing, Fa - ther A - bra'am, With six hun-dred thousand more.

And as these mighty recruits reached the fighting front, the whole line lifted on high the battle hymn of the Republic.



Arranged by COLLIN COR.



1. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the com - ing of the Lord, He is
 2. In the beauty of the lillies Christ was born a-cross the sea, With a

trampling out the vintage where His grapes of wrath are stored, He hath loosed the fateful
 glo-ry in His bo-som that trans-figures you and me, As He died to make men

light-nings of His ter-ri-ble swift sword, His truth is march-ing on.
 ho-ly, let us die to make men free, While God is march-ing on.

CHORUS.

Glo-ry, glo-ry, hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo-ry, hal - le - lu - jah!

Glo-ry, glo-ry, hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo-ry, hal - le - le - jah!

The musical score for the chorus consists of five staves. The first two staves are vocal parts with lyrics. The third staff is a piano accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves are additional vocal parts. The lyrics are: "Glo-ry, glo-ry, hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo-ry, hal - le - lu - jah!" and "Glo-ry, glo-ry, hal-le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, glo-ry, hal - le - le - jah!"

Glo - ry, glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! His soul is march-ing on.

Glo - ry, glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! His soul is march-ing on.

The musical score for the second part of the chorus consists of five staves. The first two staves are vocal parts with lyrics. The third staff is a piano accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves are additional vocal parts. The lyrics are: "Glo - ry, glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! His soul is march-ing on." and "Glo - ry, glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! His soul is march-ing on."

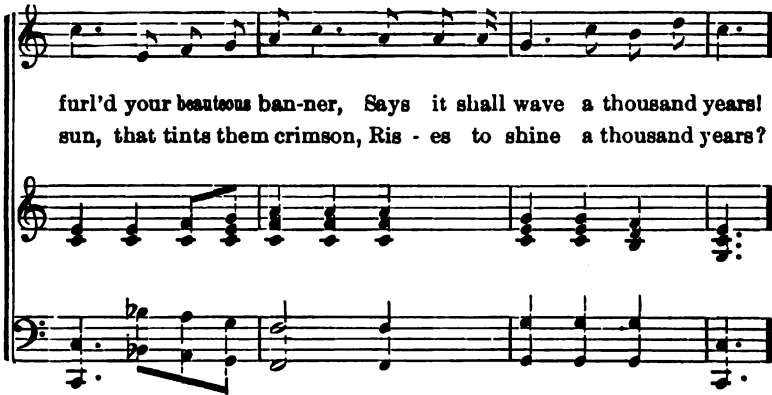
The years of war passed by. Manhood paid its last tribute of devotion, and women bewailed the fallen brave. Clad in the somber weeds of woe, the widows and orphans, in vain, waited the return of husband and father. Thousands of battles were fought; the

lines of the rebellion were broken; its strongholds overthrown; the flag was lifted higher and higher, and at the last Appomatox crowned the great work; the hosts of the rebellion disappeared; the hosts of the Union turned their faces with songs and rejoicings and hallelujahs to the dear old home. But they had kept the flag in the sky! they had taught the world that under God it was to remain there forever! that it was the imperishable and unconquerable banner.

Maestoso. Words and Music by HENRY C. WORK.

1. Lift up your eyes, desponding
2. What if the clouds, one lit-tle

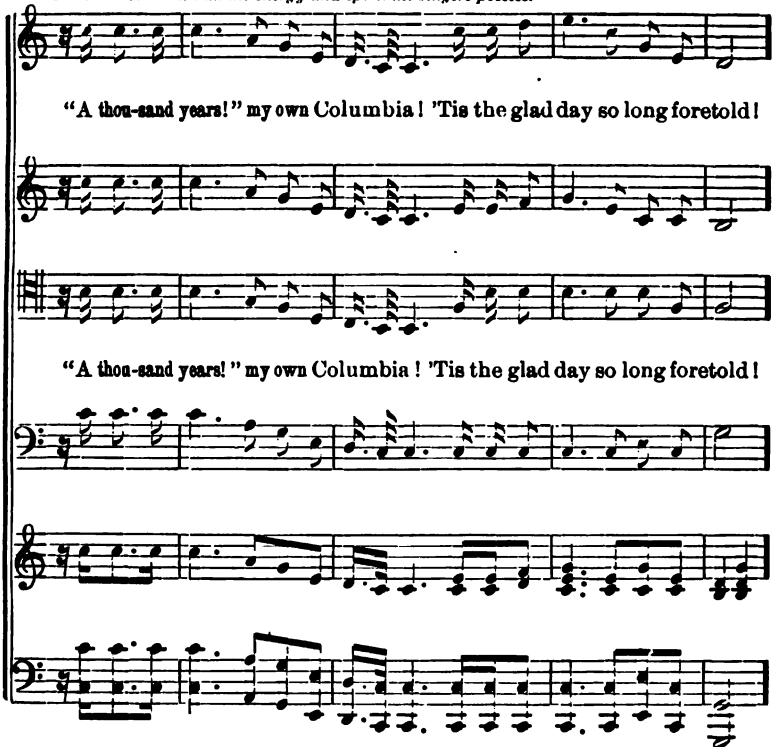
free-men! Fling to the winds your needless fears! He who un-mo-ment, Hide the blue sky where morn ap-pears—When the bright



furl'd your beauteous ban-ner, Says it shall wave a thousand years!
sun, that tints them crimson, Ris - es to shine a thousand years?

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature.

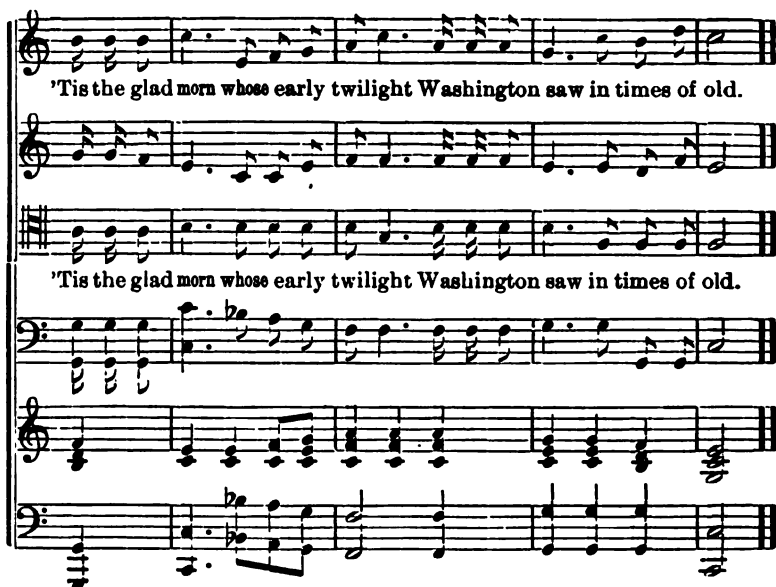
CHORUS. *With all the energy and spirit the singers possess.*



"A thou-sand years!" my own Columbia! 'Tis the glad day so long foretold!

"A thou-sand years!" my own Columbia! 'Tis the glad day so long foretold!

The chorus section of the musical score consists of six staves. The first two staves are a single melodic line in treble clef. The next two staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The final two staves are another single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature remains one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4.



"Tis the glad morn whose early twilight Washington saw in times of old.

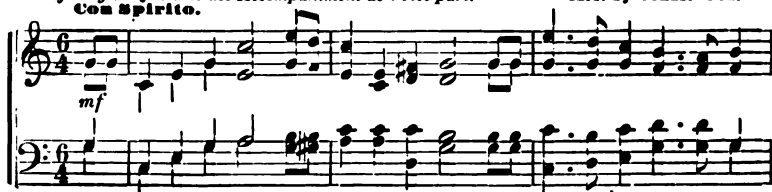
"Tis the glad morn whose early twilight Washington saw in times of old.

SOLO: "Hark the rolling of the drum
 See our soldiers as they come.
 Yes, home in peace returning,
 See our weary soldiers come."

And now a generation has passed; new wars have come and gone upon the troubled surface of the world; and the mighty rents that were made in Liberty's garments are mended; her bright robes glitter brighter in the sun; her flag is set higher in the heavens; her dominion is extended farther upon the earth; and in all the years that are to be, the flag that you fought to make triumphant, and for which your comrades died,—the flag of liberty and law,—will wave wider upon land and sea, and North and South, the children of the great war, with clasped hands and with united purpose, will sing the glories of the banner of the free.

*If sung as Quartette use Accompaniment as Voice part.
 Con Spirito.*

Arr. by COLLIN COE.



mf

O say can you see by the dawn's ear-ly light,

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff is the vocal melody, starting with a whole rest followed by a half note 'O', then a series of eighth and quarter notes. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment, with the middle staff using chords and the bottom staff using a bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

What so proud-ly we hailed at the twilight's last gleam-ing? Whose broad

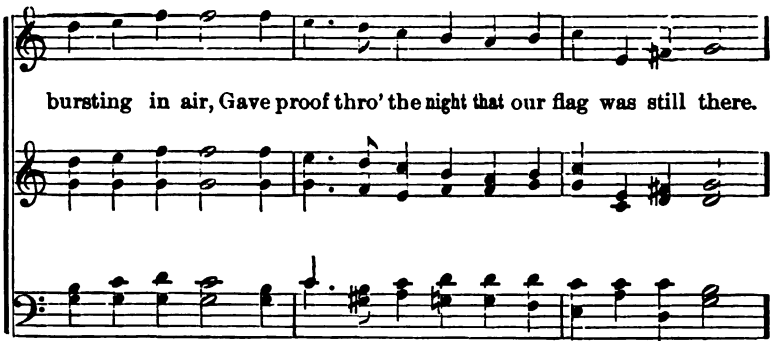
This system contains the next three staves. The vocal melody continues with a half note 'What', followed by eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the middle staff and a bass line in the bottom staff.

stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so

This system contains the next three staves. The vocal melody continues with a half note 'stripes', followed by eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the middle staff and a bass line in the bottom staff.

gal-lant-ly stream-ing? And the rock-et's red glare, the bombs

This system contains the final three staves of the page. The vocal melody continues with a half note 'gal-lant-ly', followed by eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords in the middle staff and a bass line in the bottom staff.



bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

CHORUS.



Oh, say, does that star span-gled ban - ner still wave,
'Tis the star span-gled ban - ner, O! long may it wave,
And the star span-gled ban - ner in tri - umph doth wave,
And the star span-gled ban - ner in tri - umph shall wave.

ff

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

This system contains two vocal staves and two piano staves. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano parts are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is not explicitly marked.

Quartette.

Blow, bu - gle blow,

Bugle. *f* **Bugle.**

f *p*

Blow, bu - gle blow ; Set the wild ech - oes

Bugle. *f* *ff*

This system contains two vocal staves and two piano staves. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano parts are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is not explicitly marked. The system includes a quartet section and a bugle call section.

fly - ing; Blow, bu - gle, blow;

Bugle.

f *p*

An - swer, ech - oes, dy - ing, dy - ing,

Bugle.

p *Dim. sempre.*

Dim. colla voce.

dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing, dy - ing,

Bugle.

p

dy - ing.

pp *Bugle.*

pp *f*

Slow.



COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON, M. C.

The President:—Our next toast, the "Army of the Tennessee," to be responded to by our comrade, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, General D. B. Henderson.

FOURTH TOAST.—"*The Army of the Tennessee.*"

Response by General D. B. HENDERSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

For thirty-two consecutive years the deeds, the glories, the achievements of the Army of the Tennessee have been discussed at our annual meetings, and yet the story is only begun. Each receding year, and each departing comrade, gives a new meaning and pathos to the grand old story. The deeds of war of that Army are not my theme tonight, though no one need be ashamed to touch upon them. The heroic irresistible military course of the Army of the Tennessee is marked in historic monuments, never to be torn down. They are found in national cemeteries, in little church-yards, and in almost every locality of our land.

But you all know that I have never been an advocate of war. I only favor it when needed. As I have said before, and assert tonight, it is like the surgeon's knife, sometimes needed. I despise myself when in war, unless it can not be avoided. It is the lowest form that manhood can take, and only becomes beautifully touching when a symposium so delightfully arranged, full of history, full of the old songs, that touch the heart, is given to us as it has been tonight by one of our comrades, Mrs. General Black. I would be loth to rest the claims of the Army of the Tennessee solely upon their mighty military achievements. I must go further to know whether my whole soul can endorse the Army of the Tennessee. Their greatest deeds began when they laid down their arms. What have we to show in the mightier, broader, loftier field of human action, to commend our dear old Army? Glancing through the report of our faithful Secretary, Colonel Cadle, I found a number of names that attracted my attention. These I will not give tonight, but they will appear in the report of our Secretary; the lists of living and dead. By this I find that the Army of the Tennessee, in the field of civil action, has given the country one President of the United States,

one Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, sixteen Governors of States, seven United States Senators, seven members of the Cabinet, twelve United States Representatives, eight Judges, Federal and State, six heads of bureaus, two eminent divines, seven literary men, thirteen railroad officials of power and standing, and also distinguished engineers, and twenty prominent men distinguished for their business achievements; and those are all members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Under our laws as a society, only those can become members who held commissions in the army. What a great army of workers left outside! These I have not access to. I think of that army dissolving and going back to their farms and their shops, and their school-books, and all the active industries from which they had come, going back to them clothed with greater powers, for the little boy in blue, with "the bright buttons," told of tonight by Mrs. Black, came back no longer the boy, but a strong man tried in the furnace heat of war; and this great force went back and dissolved among the people, and became a part of them, and an active part of them, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, ploughmen, taking an active part everywhere. Oh, what a picture, this army at work, not killing, but saving, not destroying human lives, but bettering them! This great army that had ceased to be butchers—a hard term, but I will use it, nevertheless—it is hard to have to become a human butcher! Give me, ah, give me a human being striding into the arena of human action, using intellect and heart,—these are the warriors that I love; and the killers of the Army of the Tennessee, stripped of the weapons of death, became cultivators, in the broader, loftier field of American development. They have been makers of laws, interpreters of laws, executors of laws, and all law-abiding citizens. The monuments of the past—and I have taken a look at them lately in the old world—are monuments of tyranny and oppression. Give me the little New England or Western farm, rather than the castles and palaces of the old world. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee has been lifting and broadening man, and helping to strengthen the greatest pulpit in the world, the chair in which the mother sits. The Army of the Tennessee, in its most splendid action, has been elevating woman to the position of highest power. They don't know woman in the

old world. She doesn't know herself. Here they are not only your companions in life work, but they are rightfully becoming leaders of men, and the more power and controlling influence you give them the better for the future of our race, for the little one will grow up great and strong.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Army of the Tennessee in its war moments was great, but the Army of the Tennessee in the fields of peace is grand and glorious.

The toast, "To Our Silent Comrades," was drunk, standing and in silence.

After a song by Mrs. Mary Pearson Kent, the President said:

The next speaker you all know. There is no corner of this country, but what has heard him, and it is with great pleasure that I present James Whitcomb Riley.

When the speaker was announced, the guests rose to their feet spontaneously, and gave the Indiana poet a genuine ovation. Mr. Riley's toast was "The Common Soldier."

SIXTH TOAST.—"*The Common Soldier.*"

Response by JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

While the common patriot seems never to expect, and certainly does not require, the tribute such as may be paid him at the banquet board, it is the more an honor, as I take it, when by general consent of the Army of the Tennessee an humble citizen and mere civilian is permitted to say something of him, anyhow—the common patriot. It is a commendation one can enter into with such heartiness, such genuine honesty, such sound affection for the subject of his theme.

The common patriot seems so accessible. A hero he is, indeed, forever within the reach and grasp and handshake of us all—in constant touch and hail—all unremoved from us by elevated office or isolated service, jealously barring him from us with guns and soldiery and fortress walls. The common patriot, thank heavens, is left to roam at large up and down the land his presence glorifies. Everybody knows him, familiarly and affectionately, by his first name or his last. He is our next-door neighbor, and a better one, we often think, than he has himself.

And there is a type of actor so unqualifiedly excellent and per-

fect in his art that we can cease entirely to regard his great gift critically or to justly measure and appreciate his rare possession as anything but the most natural quality in the world; likewise we have this type of patriot so naturally fitted to the part, and withal so naively endowed and capable and satisfactory in his simple presentation of his character that we are apt to overlook his highest claims to not only our prolonged applause, but our enduring gratitude as well.

This is the common patriot—not the exalted chieftain charging at the front of battle, with his glittering sword waving onward to the very cannon's mouth, but the patriot of the advancing column, with shattered right arm limp and useless at his side, the old flag caught and lifted with his left, and the terrible "Battle Hymn of the Republic" upon his lips. The common patriot—there are regiments of him; battalions and brigades; yea, vast, earth-shaking armies. It was the common patriot, in fact, who "somewhat grimly smiled" (think of that kind of a smile 400,000 strong!)—it was he who, when called to arms, answered with his multitudinous presence, and who, when called to do and die for his stricken flag's sake, did and died; and yet in rallying legions, with the flag still overhead, received his marching orders, "to the sea," and thereupon invincibly marched to the sea.

Nor is it at all unlikely that the common patriot, aside from his God given tendencies, has often found his model in such of his great generals as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and that illustrious line of men whose positive genius forced them on into the lead, even as at the Nation's head the common patriot found the type-perfect in the character of the immortal Lincoln. These were all of the type, in truth, that made and makes a common patriot a glorious title and a glorious possibility to fulfill. Moreover, in his common role the patriot knew a rude freedom and independence which leadership, however loath, must needs relinquish all claim upon.

One soldier even put the advantageous position of a private soldier over that of a commissioned officer by saying that there was, of course, no possibility of a private ever being reduced to the ranks. No; he proudly finds himself superior to all superiors, and so, as the redoubtable Chispa, he most cheerily

"wags through the world, half the time on foot and the other half—walking." So long as his country may be served and benefited by one so humble as he counts himself he is content to accept the lowliest duties of that service and to acquit the trust as the most unpretentious and matter-of-fact obligation possible for a patriot to pay. His country first and always, no matter as to his own personal weal or woe—a characteristic even that has been found accented in almost barbarous spirits of his kind. Such a one was Orderly Sam. Cottrell, of whom the boys never tire of telling, whose utter loyalty and courage, yet defiance of all camp discipline, marked him in a most peculiar way. Ingloriously as Sam. demeaned himself in some particulars, most gloriously he fought and bled and ultimately died with his eyes fixed proudly on the banner he had helped to rescue and redeem. Poor, unlettered, simple-minded Sam., through his ungovernable and sometimes wholly lawless temper, half the time under suspicion, if not in positive disgrace. At one time reduced to the ranks, his pay withdrawn and under surveillance in the guard-house, he further italicized his ignoble fame by a terrible assault upon a fellow-prisoner, whose only offense, upon examination, seemed to be a special gayety of spirit and a love of song, with which melodious indulgence he was wont to beguile the weary hours of his sentence; and yet for his singing only had been set upon by Sam. and nearly slaughtered.

All his fellow-prisoners, and there were many, joined in the general testimony as to the reputation for sterling innocence, as well as cheeriness. Matters going decidedly against his "murderous assailant," as Sam., the grim and sullen prisoner, found himself repeatedly referred to, he said: "Of course, I didn't want to quite kill the cuss, nor I didn't, but when he just kep' up that singin' and wouldn't shet up, like I warned him—why, I had to shet his blame fool head for him—that was all." "But you don't mean to say the simple fact of a man's singing incited you to such a pitch of frenzy and to the commission of such a crime as might have resulted in sheer murder?" Sam was asked. "Well, no," responded Sam, slowly, comprehending that his own position seemed never to have occurred to anybody but himself. "No, I didn't adzactly slug him for singin', but because his blank, blank singin' was sowing the seeds of sedition

among the prisoners." He continued with a sudden martial fervor and heroic spirit that shot him to his full height, while he thumped his patriotic bosom like a wet bass drum: "It wasn't his singin'," he went on, excitedly, "it was what he was a-singin'—the drafted conscript and substitute—it was what he was a-singin'." He was singin':

"Sixteen dollars a month to be shot at
Is the common soldier's pay,
While the man that sent the soldier there
Gits his eight dollars a day."

Simply a common patriot was Sam—a very common patriot, if you please—but a patriot, no less.

Wherever we may find this homely type repeated invariably his origin will be found as common place as that of Sam's. He was begotten of the love of home and the shriek and thump and rattle of a sheepskin band. In the political processions of his earliest youth the old flag glittered in the sunshine, and the wind seemed always to be laughing as though hysterically tickled over something it had promised on its honor not to tell. Its stars laughed and its stripes laughed, and its red, white and blue—all, all ran rippling into such an ecstasy of glee as caught his own breath as he leaned out from his mother's arms and shouted after it. Instantly he loved it, at first sight, as his father and his mother had before him, and as his children, in the far-off future years, would come to do. Therefore, it is that the common patriot was raised to be an element in our country life and perpetuity as natural as the life principle of the Republic. In times of peace he may be found amid all pastoral scenes of unobtrusive industry and toil. He is simple in his tastes and his ambitions, and is not fevered in either heart or brain. The homely comfort and content that pervaded the old home of his boyhood afford him his ideal of the home he would establish for his own and leave as blessed heritage to his children. He may not logically know it, or be able so to demonstrate the simple proposition, but it was his innate love of his first home that brought about his love for the vast home of his country. His glory in his natural rights as part possessor of this universal freehold may not be gauged or measured, but something in rough estimate of its excess may be conjectured when we see him turn from his door-

way at first signal of his country's peril, and with a last fond kiss for the tearful wife and cooing babe stoically blend and lose himself amidst the thronging rank and file of those who bravely march "to victory or the grave."

It sends a thrill of jubilation through heart and soul—it wipes away the rising tear and loosens all at once the knotted ache within the throat. And as he firmly catches step with the steadfast tramp, tramp, tramp of the onward-moving army the old flag laughs back again upon him, like a loving voice that speaks aloud and bids him fair and says: "You are not going from your wife and child and home—you are going for them."

And may I offer yet another instance of the common patriot's worth. This from the homely fact of life itself, not alone conspiring in my neighborhood, but yours. The scene of it is set upon the farm—the old home-place where a race of patriots has been reared. There is the old ancestral roof, with the old locusts looming all about it, with the old sweet blossoms on them, and the old bees droning there; the old dooryard, the old porch and the old dog sleeping in the sun; the old wellsweep, the little garden patch, and the old orchard just beyond, made sacred as the family burial ground. The old house is very full of quiet now. Sometimes an old man comes out and sits upon the porch and looks wistfully across the fields to where the road to town goes by. Sometimes an old woman comes out and sits there with him, saint-like and silently. They see sometimes a neighbor driving by and know him by his horses; sometimes they see go by—in early morning generally—two, three, five, sometimes as many as a dozen different wagons, and then they know there is a "big day" in town. Maybe an old settlers' meeting, a political rally or Decoration day. Vague rumors reach them of these alien affairs, but they are always interested to hear of them—especially of Decoration day—the more so since it seems the old home-keeping couple have never attended this annual decoration service made so much of by the people of the town. Their Decoration day experiences the old man might sum up like this:

DECORATION DAY ON THE PLACE.

"It's lonesome—sort o' lonesome—it's a Sunday-day to me,
It 'pears like, more'n any day I nearly ever see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there.

"They say, though, Decoration day is giner'lly observed
Most ev'rywheres—especially by soldier-boys that's served—
But me and mother's never went—we seldom git away—
In p'int o' fact, we're allus home on Decoration day.

"They say the old boys marches through the streets in columns grand,
A-follerin' the old war-tunes they're playin' on the band—
And citizens all jinin' in—and little children, too—
All marchin' under shelter of the old Red-White-and-Blue—

"With roses! roses! roses! ev'rybody in the town!
And crowds o' little girls in white, jest fairly loaded down!
O! don't The Boys know it, from their camp across the hill?
Don't they see their comrades comin' and the old flag wavin' still?

"O! can't they hear the bugle and the rattle of the drum?
Ain't they no way under heaven they can rickollect us some?
Ain't they no way we can coax 'em through the roses, jest to say
They know that every day on earth's their Decoration day?

"We've tried that—me and mother—where Elias takes his rest
In the orchard, in his uniform, and hands acrost his breast,
And the flag he died for, smilin' and a-rippin' in the breeze
Above his grave—and, over that—the robin in the trees!

"And yit it's lonesome—lonesome!—it's a Sunday-day to me,
It 'pears like—more'n any day I nearly ever see!
Yit, with the Stars and Stripes above, a-flutterin' in the air,
On ev'ry soldier's grave I'd love to lay a lily there."

The quartette sang the song, "Tenting on the Old Camp-ground."

The President introduced Hon. James E. Watson, of Rushville, Indiana, who responded to the toast, "After Six and Thirty Years."



HON. JAS. E. WATSON, M. C.
Indiana.

SEVENTH TOAST.—“*After Six and Thirty Years.*”

Response by Hon. JAMES E. WATSON.

MR. TOASTMASTER, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

After the exquisite touch of the master's hand, master of pathos and of beauty, it is not well that I should speak to you. God made Jim Riley a poet. He has given us tonight one of the sweetest flowers which has ever sprung from his genius. The hour is very late, and I do not think I should detain you for a speech. “*After Six and Thirty Years*” is the subject of my toast; and, if we do not get away from here pretty soon, I will have to revise it, and make it “*After Seven and Thirty.*” I am reminded of an incident in the late campaign, where an old gentleman was sent to speak in place of an orator something after the style of my friend Landis, who always charms the people, and whom they wanted to hear. This man was sent as a substitute. The meeting was in the court room, and there was a rear exit as well as a way of escape by the front; and the old man was very prolix and tedious. The audience, one by one, filed out of the rear exit, until there was only a fringe left upon the front seats around the room. But no one had the temerity to break the solid array of that delegation for some time; but, finally, after the speaker had talked on and on interminably, one fellow, who seemed to be stouter and more vigorous than the rest, got up and started out the front door. When he did that the speaker turned to him savagely, and said, “Leave me, if you want to; but I speak to the rising generation here today.” And the old fellow turned around and looked at him, and said, “Yes, you darned old fool, you, and if you keep on talking much longer your audience will be here too.”

I assure you I do not want to talk that long, and especially when I know that some of us, who are not so fortunate as to have our wives with us, must yet go home, after we have filled ourselves with the delicacies of this banquet, and with this ice water, and stand out in front of our homes and look up at the window, and know that there is a divinity within that shapes our ends. And I could not help but wonder, when our dear old friend and leader here, the Speaker, was going over the list of the noble men of the Army of the Tennessee, why it was that in

all that magnificent body of men but two preachers had ever been found.

General Henderson:—Our Society don't need them.

Mr. Watson:—Only two men have yet been found who had courage enough to tackle the job.

This Army of the Tennessee, of which history is full, led by Grant, commanded by Sherman, inspired by Logan, swung into battle by McPherson, hurled into the charge by Dodge; this Army of the Tennessee, which marched like a Nemesis from the very first to the very last of the giant conflict of human history, and wheresoever it struck it avenged human slavery and countless centuries of cruelty and pain! This Army which in conflict sent its regiments, and its brigades, and its divisions, like billows of the tempestuous sea, upon the foe, and wheresoever those billows rolled, they overwhelmed, they destroyed; this Army which for four long years carried the banner of the free through wasting war until at last they placed it in everlasting triumph at the final ending of that mighty struggle, in the Carolinas!

But shall I speak of sacrifice? After six and thirty years we can almost hear the tread of the invincible hosts of the Army of the Tennessee, as they swung over the Southland, and in fancy we can almost see the blood of the brave of our land, dripping from their tattered flags and from their smoke-stained banners. Sacrifice? Members of the Army of the Tennessee, do you ask after six and thirty years, for shining mementoes of your valor? Who was it that, before the acrid smoke of Sumter had drifted to the north, seized his musket and hurried to the front? Who was it that, when his country's emblem had been rudely torn, gave all he had,—himself, to avenge the mighty wrong? Who was it that, upon an hundred battlefields, displayed that sublime courage, that spoke an utter abandonment of all things else save only an indissoluble Union? Who was it that, after four years of unspeakable toil, brought back to tear-faced mother and grief-stricken wife the priceless trophies of a Union reunited and a race redeemed? Who was it that came home ennobled, purified, bearing the ark of the covenant of the Republic, rescued from the bloody baptism of war, came home to forget bloodshed and slaughter, came home to resume the broken threads of peace

where they had dropped them at their country's call, came home to become the captains in the great civil army of the Republic, leaders in all these silent conflicts of peace that have their victories no less renowned than those of war? Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, you were in the forefront of it all, that brothers' woeful quarrel, until the happy day broke again upon a sacrifice completed, upon a nation reunited, and upon a flag untorn. You were in the forefront of it all, at Henry, at Donelson, at Shiloh, at Corinth, at Vicksburg, at Atlanta, through it all, through the crimson tide in every Southern state you bore steadily on the banner of the free.

The soldier of the Army of the Tennessee exemplified the very highest characteristics of the true American soldier. He was great in his muster-in, and equally great in his muster-out. He abandoned every cherished hope; he forsook every fond ambition; he left all he loved in tears. "A nation of shopkeepers" sneered the king-ridden world; and yet you, in the presence of supreme duty, did not hesitate to forsake every fond ambition for gain and wealth, and, forgetting self, and all self's aims, plunged into the mighty conflict, that others might, like you, be free. And after four years of wasting war you came back home, and under the flag there was neither a master nor a slave. Do you ask for shining mementoes of your valor? You have them in forty-five sovereign states, stretching away to the two oceans, yet all acknowledging the supremacy of one law, the authority of one constitution, and the eternal dominion of one flag. You have them in seven million free and equal citizens, rescued from the awful abyss of human slavery; and when, in the loftiest station of this world, one of those dusky citizens of this Republic, whom your valor rescued from slavery, was entertained, it was but a mark of esteem on the part of that great President, that stamped him as a true, courageous man. Would that the white men of the country had made the same progress in six and thirty years that Booker T. Washington has made. There would then be no carping sneers or criticism on the part of a decayed aristocracy,—an aristocracy founded upon the lacerated backs of millions of human beings bowed down in a cruel slavery, a slavery shot to death by a million guns of the Republic, and stabbed forever dead by the bayonets of the Army of the Ten-

nessee. After six and thirty years you ask for shining mementoes of your valor? You have them in the fact that the boys of '98 and 1900 have advanced the enlarging flag of human liberty; and shall they, in the far-off Philippines, be blamed,—they who sprang to arms when the judgment drums of '98 beat to quarter, when the free flag blushed forth and signalled a sister star, and when the steel throats of our guns were charged with human wrath? No, no. Never recant that day, ye who love the genius of our institutions, nor write aught that is unworthy in the volume then begun. Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, this boy in the Philippines is your son. When you came back from Goldsboro, you brought the flag unsullied; every star was shining on the spangled field. While he was yet a lad, you placed it in his keeping. Under your watchful care and with your guiding hand above him, he has been bearing it with a fidelity that is worthy of the sacred trust. This is your son, and he can no more help being patriotic than the sunset can help being glorious, than the rose can help being fragrant, than the bird's song can help being sweet, than the rainbow can help leaping from the bosom of the jeweled rain-drop. His is the inspiration which fired the souls of Logan and of Blair and of McPherson; and, when human liberty cried aloud, this son of yours was equal to the mighty task, for these boys have advanced the standard. The men of '76 in our Republic contended for liberty, but they contended for their own liberty. You men contended for liberty, not your own indeed, but for that of others in your own land and under your own flag. But these boys of yours, true to their immortal heritage, have further advanced the standard. Catching the spirit of universal equality, the sublime ideal of the American Republic, they have advanced the standard. They, too, have contended for liberty, not their own, not that of others in their own land and under their own flag, but for the liberty of those in strange lands and under foreign flags. Ah, my fellow-citizens of the Army of the Tennessee, it was your inspiration that fired the souls of these men; and shall they now be blamed? No, because today not only are all lands subject to our imperial commerce, not only do its white sails dot every sea and encircle every land, but today the idea of equality, the sublime idea upon which this Republic is founded and forever established, is stronger

and firmer and more vital among all the nations of the world than ever before in human history. And this is the result of your valor.

You ask for shining mementoes of your heroism? We have it, after six and thirty years, in the fact that this spirit of liberty is today entering all lands; that all thrones are being shaken, and that we can prophesy that glad day when men,—who are the only real kings,—shall all come together upon a common plane, each mitred with the mitre of authority and sceptred with the golden scepter of the free. We can prophesy of the time when crowns shall be abandoned, when thrones shall crumble, and when all men shall be dominated by the spirit of American liberty, as exemplified upon a hundred gory fields by the sons of the Army of the Tennessee.

And so tonight, after six and thirty years, in the light of all that has transpired, we can place our hands in the palm of the volunteer soldier of the Republic, and in the palms of these men of the Army of the Tennessee, and say to them, "Lead on, lead on, and wheresoever you may lead, we will follow you; for we know that you will not lead us into strange by-paths, where dangers lurk; we know that you will not lead us into fields untrodden of man; we know that heart within and God o'erhead, the men of the Army of the Tennessee will lead us only upon the broad, enduring highway of national honor, national destiny, national grandeur, and national glory.

The President.—I announce as the committee on the Erection of the Monument to Major-General A. J. Smith, Captain W. R. Hodges, Colonel Charles Parsons, Colonel John W. Noble, Colonel Henry S. Morrill, and Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey.

Before saying good-night, I wish to thank the citizens of Indianapolis, and especially the committee, for one of our most successful and best reunions; and we will say good-night by singing Auld Lang Syne, in which all are requested to join.

This is a copy of the circular issued by the Committee on Erection of the Monument to Major-General A. J. Smith:

ST. LOUIS, *December 10, 1901.*

DEAR SIR:—At the thirty-third meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, recently held at Indianapolis, attention was called to the fact that the grave of that splendid soldier Major-General A. J. Smith, the hero of the Red River expedition, he who defeated the forces of Forrest and destroyed his prestige at Tupelo and Oldtown Creek; who drove Price from Missouri and assisted in the destruction of Hood's Army at Nashville, was unmarked and almost unknown. That he had died poor, leaving only the rich legacy of his great services to the Nation; that his only son, the last survivor of his family had died last summer, and that unless some action were taken by his companions in arms, his last resting place would remain unmarked and in a short time forgotten.

Therefore, to the end that a suitable monument might be erected at his grave in Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis, the undersigned were appointed by General Dodge, President of the Society, as a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose named.

You are therefore respectfully requested to forward to Colonel Charles Parsons, President of the State Bank of St. Louis, Treasurer of the fund, such an amount as you desire to contribute, at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,
COLONEL CHARLES PARSONS,
GENERAL JOHN W. NOBLE,
MAJOR H. L. MORRILL,
MRS. MARY SPOOR-LATRY,

Committee.



MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

In Memoriam.

MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A great American; the President of the United States; and our cherished comrade has fallen.

A Nation mourns the untimely taking away of a man so brave, pure and sincere as William McKinley.

Words are inadequate to express our sense of such an irreplaceable loss; we can but observe the tears that course down the furrowed cheeks of age, and dim the eyes of hopeful youth that inadequately measure the intensity of the heart-ache of a Nation.

Gallant soldier, courteous gentleman, steadfast friend, and greatly loved ruler. But yesterday at his command navies moved, armies marched, and millions of loyal people bowed in humble submission to his will; today this courteous gentleman, good citizen, faithful soldier, and successful Commander-in-Chief of the greatest military power on earth, rests from his labors, stricken down in the midst of his fellow-men by the hand of a cruel and merciless assassin, not from revenge for any fancied personal wrongs, but only prompted by a fanatical hatred of our form of government and restraining influences of law and order which the President represents.

If his death, sad as it was, but arouses the unjustifiable toleration of our people, and thus awakens the dormant power of a government based upon the virtue, patriotism and loyalty of its people to a forceful declaration that Anarchy shall not prevail over law; but shall perish by law's decree, then William McKinley has not died in vain.

But few men have occupied such a place in history, or set such an example to generations yet unborn; it remains for us now while McKinley's shadowy fingers point to the gaping wounds of his fellow-victims of anarchistic hate—Lincoln and Garfield—to declare that the inauguration of a President shall carry with it protection from fanatical hate.

Falling at the meridian of his achievements, when sentiments of love and reconciliation fill the hearts of men once engaged in shedding each other's blood; when prosperity showers its manifold blessings over a smiling land; when the past is secure, and the future all brightness and sunshine, came his last memorable

words, "God's will be done," and thus passed from all earthly sorrows, sufferings, disappointments and possible dangers yet to come, the grandest character in American history.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
JOHN C. BLACK,
A. W. EDWARDS,
Committee.

"MOTHER" BICKERDYKE.

Mrs. Mary Ann Ball Bickerdyke, died at Bunker Hill, Kansas, November 8th, 1901.

"Mother Bickerdyke," as she was lovingly called, was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 9th, 1817. David Ball, son of Timothy Ball, of Revolutionary fame, was her father. Her mother's father was John Rodgers, three removes from the Mayflower and one of the boy heroes of the Revolution.

At the age of sixteen, thirsting for knowledge, she entered Oberlin College, where she spent four years of earnest study. During the fearful cholera epidemic of 1837, Miss Ball's phenomenal talents as a nurse, came to the attention of Dr. W. H. Mussey, of the Cincinnati Hospital. He induced her to take a course of training, and her skill as a nurse became widely appreciated.

In 1847 she was married to Robert Bickerdyke. The union was blessed with children, and for ten years ideal happiness was theirs. In 1858 Mrs. Bickerdyke was left a widow.

She became a recognized physician in the Medical Fraternity in Galesburg, Ill., where she then resided. President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers found this capable woman, bred through two hundred years of struggle and conquest, ready for the emergency.

A letter from Dr. Woodward, Surgeon of the 22nd Illinois Infantry, which she had heard in church, induced her to go to the front as a nurse. She gathered a store of supplies and proceeded to the regimental hospitals at Cairo. Dr. Woodward describes her at this time as being "A large heavy woman of forty-five years; strong as a man; muscles of iron; nerves of finest steel; sensitive, but self reliant; kind and tender; seeking all for others, nothing for herself." After the battle of Belmont, November 7th, 1861, she was appointed Matron of the large post hospital at Cairo, and all the hospital supplies sent by the people of Illinois, were given to her trustworthy care.



MRS. M. A. ("MOTHER") BICKERDYKE.

After the battle of Fort Donelson she went on the first boat to assist in the removal of the wounded to the hospitals at Cairo, Paducah and Mound City. She followed the army to Pittsburg Landing where six thousand wounded men were to be cared for, and from thence to Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi, where she was given charge of the military hospitals.

The same experience was repeated at other points, "Mother Bickerdyke," alternating between the field hospitals and those established in the large cities of the North. She was the accredited agent of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, and also received and distributed the bulk of the stores contributed by the commissions at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. General Grant gave her a pass which would take her anywhere within the lines of his department.

Mrs. Bickerdyke's plans were rarely interfered with, and she had a way of compelling acquiescence from the commanding officers. Three days' after the battle of Shiloh she was on the field laden with every species of relief. One of the surgeons found her wrapped in the gray overcoat of a rebel soldier—for she had loaned her blanket shawl to some poor fellow who needed it—and wearing a soft slouch hat instead of her inevitable shaker bonnet, she was dispensing hot soup, tea and other refreshments to the wounded. In caring for the sick and wounded after a battle, it was found that the most difficult articles to obtain were milk and eggs. At the Gayoso Hospital, in Memphis, she told the Medical Director that she was going North to remedy this difficulty. In pursuance of this design, she was placed in charge of several hundred crippled soldiers and started North, not stopping until she reached St. Louis, where all the men were properly cared for. Crossing the river into Illinois, she procured two hundred cows without any difficulty, and hens to the number of one thousand were easily accumulated, and Mrs. Bickerdyke returned to Memphis in triumph.

The faithful nurse was with Sherman's army at Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and in the campaign about Chattanooga. Hardly was the battle of Mission Ridge fought before she had established a hospital at the base of the mountain, where she received and cared for nearly two thousand wounded.

She was the only woman at work there for over a month. From there she went to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Resaca and then to Kingston, Alatoona, Kenesaw, and on to Atlanta, she proceeded with the advancing army.

Afterward she went to Wilmington, N. C., to minister to the wants of the poor victims from Andersonville. She was at Beaufort, N. C., when Lee surrendered his army to Grant. When peace had been declared, she went to Washington, and on the

day of the grand review the now famous nurse, mounted upon a glossy saddle horse, but wearing a simple calico dress and a sun-bonnet, took part in the pageant of victory.

Her services as army nurse closed at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in March, 1866. In 1867, "Mother Bickerdyke" took her two bright young sons and went to Kansas, settling at Salina. During the grasshopper raids, Indian outbreaks and cyclonic devastation, she was again a tower of strength, then came the Chicago fire, and the Fitch & Gould Railroad placed in her hands, to be used at her discretion \$10,000 for relief of the Michigan forest and Chicago fire sufferers.

This woman, who could not be trusted to spend ten cents of her own money judiciously, was constantly entrusted with magnificent sums for charitable work, for which she accounted to a quarter cent. In 1874 her boys grown to manhood's estate, begged her to come and make them a home, now that their school days were ended.

That year the blackness of utter desolation followed in the wake of a grasshopper plague, "Mother Bickerdyke," then living at Great Bend, Kansas, again took up her work. Its results?—the angels can tell that best. The Kansas Legislature thanked her especially, and a fine portrait of her in oil hangs in the State Capitol.

At the end of that awful summer, when famine stalked the prairies, "Mother Bickerdyke," for the first time in her life, gave up. She folded her hands and said pathetically, "I am weary," "Let me rest." Having done so much for others, her friends decided about fourteen years ago, that the government ought to do something for Mrs. Bickerdyke. A bill was introduced in Congress granting her a pension of \$25.00 a month.

General G. M. Dodge, in his personal reminiscence, speaks of this heroic woman in glowing terms of praise. He says, "She became beloved by all the soldiers in the army with whom she came in contact, and as General Sherman finally admitted, she was a bigger man than he."

"It was a great satisfaction to me to see, upon her death, what universal praise of her has come forth from all parts of the Western country and the Western armies, who knew her so well."

And now at the age of eighty-four, the weary wheels of life stood still, and "Mother Bickerdyke" fell asleep. Some where "over yonder" she is with her "precious boys" now—their wounds made whole, their bodies perfect, and if there are saints, her crown and halo will be among the brightest.

MRS. C. H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

MRS. MARY SPOOR-LATEY,

MRS. JAMES A. SEXTON.



JAMES E. YEATMAN.

MR. JAMES E. YEATMAN.

It seems eminently proper to me that there should be placed in the proceedings of the Army of the Tennessee a memorial of a gentleman so eminently useful to it during the war.

The triumphs of arms are after all largely dependent upon the ability of the commanders to support and keep their soldiers in the field. In past centuries the losses from defective medical and sanitary provisions have often led to disasters and defeat, millions of men have died in the field, or perished from sickness and wounds on account of deficiency in these respects. So one who has saved from death and brought back to the field great numbers of the gallant comrades and companions of the army which it is our happiness and privilege to represent, is worthy of our lasting remembrance.

Mr. James E. Yeatman was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on August 23d, 1818, and died in St. Louis, July 7th, 1901. His father was a wealthy gentleman, who conducted a very large business at Nashville, Tennessee, in home and European trade, and was universally respected. His mother was a woman of uncommon strength of mind and fine character; she survived her husband many years. Some time after his death she married Hon. John Bell, United States Senator, Secretary of War under President W. H. Harrison, and candidate for President on the old Whig Union ticket in the memorable election of 1860. After receiving a good education, Mr. Yeatman made an extended tour in Europe, an advantage uncommon in those days, and which, with his fine mental qualities, polished and winning manners and uncommon talent for social intercourse, made him especially agreeable and interesting in conversation. He came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1842, and from that time to 1861 was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits there. During these years he was the most hospitable and generous entertainer of friends of any of the citizens of that hospitable city. His charity was as extensive as his ability, his ear was ever open to the tale of the unfortunate, and his willing hand never ceased giving as long

as life and ability permitted. Besides pecuniary contributions, he gave his time and attention to many most worthy charitable and educational institutions. He was one of the founders of the Asylum for the Blind and the Mercantile Library of St. Louis and the first President of both, was one of the originators of the Provident Association, and was for seventeen years Treasurer of the latter, and was for many years a willing solicitor for the Martha Parsons' Hospital for Children. After the election of 1860 and before the war, he labored against disunion, and though born in and a resident of a slave state, and a slave-holder at one time, he did not hesitate to ally himself with the supporters of the Union and became one of its most earnest defenders. When the appeal to arms was made and the first battle fought in the state, that of Wilson's Creek, where the gallant Lyon was killed, he commenced the work which especially endeared him to all who loved our gallant soldiers and to every officer and enlisted man who knew him or his work, I mean that of the Western Sanitary Commission of which he was the permanent President. The scope of the efforts of this Society was as extensive as the battlefields of our Western armies. He and his agents were the ministering angels who bound up the wounds of the stricken soldiers and nursed them, and their fellows attacked with sickness back to life and health. Over four million, two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars (\$4,271,000) in cash and value of clothing and other supplies was expended by this commission, and through all the war Mr. Yeatman never ceased this unpaid work. To him were we indebted for persuading Mr. Lincoln to order the employment of steamers for floating hospitals, which received the sick and wounded wherever they were found, and either nursed them there or carried them northward and homeward, attended by good physicians and gentle nurses, where a more invigorating climate and a greater number of helpful hands could aid in restoration to health. Thousands were by the assistance of this Society restored again to duty, and the hopeless cases had their pathway to the grave made less painful, and felt the touch of friendly hands to close their eyes at the last sad ending. It was for this commission that the following hospital steamers were fitted out by the Quartermaster's Department, viz:

The City of Louisiana on March 20th, 1862 (she was afterward named the R. C. Wood after Medical Director Wood), the D. A. January, Empress, Crescent City, Imperial, Red River, City of Alton, City of Memphis and the Nashville. The following transports were temporarily employed, viz: the Ruth, Glasgow, Diana, Nebraska, Champion and Baltic. At this late day and when the most active members of the commission, including Mr. Yeatman, its President, are gone from us, further details can not be obtained without a long and tedious examination of the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments at Washington, nor is it necessary, for every officer who served on the Western rivers knew of their good service. It was for his labors in this Western Sanitary Commission that Mr. Yeatman was made an honorary member of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Yeatman was blessed with an uncommon sweetness of disposition and temper. So remarkable was this trait in his character that in the eighty-three years of his long life, before all the people of his native state and the great city of St. Louis, never was there an envious or critical tongue to speak unkindly of him, and his Christian character stood the test of good and bad times alike successfully. He was born to wealth, and if he had devoted himself to gaining money or property with half the assiduity he showed in his charitable work, he might have been one of the most opulent citizens of his city, but he died possessing only the consciousness of an abounding accumulation of good deeds done, a clear conscience and the cheerful looking forward to the world beyond the grave.

CHAS. PARSONS.

MEMBERS REGISTERED AT THE MEETING,

NOVEMBER 13TH AND 14TH, 1901.

Lieutenant Harry C. Adams.

Rear-Admiral Geo. Brown, U. S. N.

Captain J. L. Bennett.

General John C. Black.

Captain Gustav A. Busse.

Colonel W. L. Barnum.

Captain R. W. Burt.

Captain Sam'l T. Brush.

Captain A. J. Cheney.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Major W. H. Chamberlin.

Captain R. M. Campbell.

Captain I. A. Curry.

Lieutenant J. R. Dunlap.

Captain Jos. Dickerson.

General G. M. Dodge.

Major A. W. Edwards.

Mr. A. C. Edwards.

Captain John A. Evans.

Captain Melville E. Evans.

Captain B. H. Ferguson.

Captain S. S. Frowe.

General John P. Hawkins.

Colonel D. B. Henderson.

Major Chas. Hipp.

General L. F. Hubbard.

General A. Hickenlooper.

Colonel Augustus Jacobson.

General Theo. Jones.

Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.

Major W. L. B. Jenney.

Major E. S. Johnson.

Colonel W. B. Keeler.

Mrs. Mary Logan Pearson Kent.

Captain Chas. R. E. Koch.

Major Louis Krughoff.

Captain Louis E. Lambert.
Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey.
Captain F. H. Magdeburg.
Captain Woodson S. Marshall.
Colonel I. T. Moore.
Captain M. F. Madigan.
Captain D. A. Mulvane.
Major. H. L. Morrill.

Captain M. J. McGrath.
General George F. McGinnis.

Captain A. L. Ogg.

General Lewis B. Parsons.
Colonel Oran Perry.
Colonel Charles Parsons.
Captain Chas. E. Putnam.
General R. N. Pearson.

Colonel W. H. Raynor.
Major D. W. Reed.
General John I. Rinaker.

Mr. James R. Slack.
Captain N. T. Spoor.
Mrs. Jas. A. Sexton.
Miss Bessie G. Sry.
Major C. H. Smith.
Mrs. C. H. Smith.

Mrs. O. C. Towne.
Captain S. S. Tripp.

Major A. M. Van Dyke.
Colonel H. Van Sellar.

Captain V. Warner.
Colonel Fred. Welker.
Colonel Horace Wardner.
Captain Thos. B. Wood.
Major Wm. E. Ware.

LADIES PRESENT (NOT MEMBERS).

Mrs. John C. Black.

Mrs. Gustav A. Busse.

Mrs. W. L. Barnum.

Mrs. William B. Keeler.

Mrs. Chas. R. E. Koch.

Miss Mary Latey.

Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Woodson S. Marshall.

Mrs. M. J. McGrath.

Mrs. A. L. Ogg.

Miss Ogg.

Miss Laura H. Sexton.

Miss Leola Logan Sexton.

Miss Mabel N. Sexton.

Mrs. Horace Wardner.

Biographical Sketches
of
Our Dead.

1900-1901.

(183)

General Robert Macfeely died at Washington, D. C., February 22d, 1900.

General Macfeely's military record is as follows: Born in Pennsylvania. Appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in the class of 1850; Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1st, 1850; served on frontier duty, 1850-61; Second Lieutenant 4th Infantry, July 13th, 1852; First Lieutenant 4th Infantry, February 3d, 1855; Captain and Commissary Subsistence, May 11th, 1861; in active service during the entire period of the rebellion; Major and Commissary Subsistence, February 9th, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and brevet Colonel, March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; Assistant Commissary General, 1866 to 1875; appointed Brigadier-General and Commissary General of Subsistence, 1875.

General Macfeely served faithfully in the Army of the Tennessee, under Generals Grant and Sherman, and was a highly esteemed member of this Society, and his death is deplored by the many who knew him.

Colonel Richard H. Brown died at Edgewood, St. Louis county, Missouri, August 14th, 1900.

Colonel Brown was born at Salford, England, April 13th, 1832, and finally located in St. Louis in 1858, where he was engaged in the foundry business when the war broke out, and where he promptly enlisted as a private soldier in the 1st Regiment Missouri Volunteers, April 15th, 1861. He was subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant Company D, 13th Missouri Infantry, July 20th, 1861; Captain Co. "K", 23rd Missouri Infantry, October 10th, 1861; Major 12th Missouri Cavalry, January 5th, 1864; and Colonel, January 24th, 1866.

His first service was in Missouri until March, 1862, when his regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing and there assigned to Prentiss' Division, with which he participated in the sanguinary battle of April 6th, in which he was severely wounded and finally captured by the enemy, but escaped the following day. He was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where upon recovery he was assigned to duty with the Provost Guard. Upon recommendation of General Scofield, he was commissioned Major of the 12th Missouri Cavalry, and in June, 1864, was promoted to its Colonelcy, with which he went to Memphis, Tenn., and there served under General Hatch, with whom he participated in the Oxford campaign; and subsequently upon being transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the battle of Nashville, and in April,

1865, was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, where he was mustered out, April 9th, 1866, after five years of actual service. After returning to civil life, he became associated with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in which service he remained until failing health compelled his resignation in January, 1900.

True to every trust, he passed away leaving a devoted wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Captain C. E. Squires died at Omaha, Nebraska, August 14th, 1900.

Captain Squires was born at Davenport, Iowa, October 26th, 1841, from which place he entered the army as a Lieutenant of the 20th Iowa Infantry, with which regiment he faithfully served to the close of the war, after which he became a resident of Omaha, where he first occupied a clerical position in the Quartermaster's Department, and subsequently entered the employ of the Barber Asphalt Company until the time of his death.

In business affairs he was as earnest and aggressive as he was popular in social life, through which he won the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Captain Edward McAllister died at Plainfield, Illinois, August 25th, 1900.

Captain McAllister was born in Salem, N. Y., December 24th, 1828, where he was educated, and from which place, when about twenty-four years of age, he removed to the vicinity of Plainfield, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

Previous to the outbreak of the civil war he was serving as Captain of a local militia company, the services of which he at once tendered the Governor, and with it entered the service as Co. K, 10th Illinois Infantry, subsequently transferred to 1st Illinois Artillery, and generally known as "McAllister's Battery," which participated in all the notable battles of the Army of the Tennessee from Shiloh to the close of the Civil war. Its commander served at Forts Henry and Donelson and Shiloh, after which he was compelled by sickness to retire from service, and returned to his old home, where he leaves a widow and four children to mourn his untimely death.

He was an honorable example of the best type of American citizenship, an upright honorable man, a true husband, tender father and faithful friend.

General Leonard F. Ross died at Galesburg, Illinois, January 17th, 1901,

General Ross was born in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, July 18th, 1823. He was a son of Ossian M. Ross, of New York State, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. He located in Fulton

county in 1821, and organized the town of Lewistown, where General Ross was born, and where he lived the greater part of his life. He received his education in the schools of Lewistown and Canton and the college of Jacksonville.

In 1846, when war was declared with Mexico, young Ross displayed his love for his country by leaving his young wife and enlisting for the war. He was elected First Lieutenant of Co. K, 4th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in all the engagements in which the regiment participated. He was beloved by all his comrades then, as he was the idol of his boys in the war of the Rebellion. At the close of the war with Mexico, he returned home, and was honored by the people of his country. He filled with credit the position of Probate Judge, County Clerk, and later that of Collector of Internal Revenue.

General Ross was a born soldier of fine, commanding appearance and military air; he attracted attention wherever he went. In 1859 he organized a military company of one hundred picked men; and in 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers, his company was among the first to tender their services which was accepted, and on April 25th, 1861, was mustered in for three years' service as Company H, 17th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Captain Ross was made Colonel of his regiment, and took part in the many marches and battles under Generals Grant and Sherman. He was promoted to Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished services.

He commanded the first expedition ordered by General Grant, which left Helena, Ark., February 24th, 1863, and passing through Moon Lake down Sunflower river, as far as Fort Pemberton in an attempt to get into the Yazoo river, and pass down and get in the rear of Vicksburg. It was known as the "Yazoo Pass" expedition, and was abandoned on account of the obstruction at the mouth of the river.

While he was serving his country in the thick of the campaigns of Tennessee and Mississippi, far beyond the reach of telegram or messenger, on March 10th, 1862, his beloved wife died at their home in Lewistown, and was buried before the sad news reached him. On account of this crushing blow and other sad domestic afflictions, he reluctantly resigned his commission in the army in 1863.

After his return from the army he engaged quite extensively in stock raising, first at Avon, Ill., then at Iowa City, Iowa, where he purchased an extensive stock ranch, and devoted his time to importing and raising Red-Pollled cattle, and made two or more trips to Europe in this interest. He attended many of the large stock shows, and took numerous premiums.

On January 10th, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Warren, to whom were born four children.

About seven years ago he sold out his interest in Iowa, and returned to his old home in Lewistown, where he lived the remainder of his days.

After his retirement from active business, he traveled quite extensively. Was in a hotel at Havana, Cuba, when the warship Maine was blown up, and heard the explosion. After he returned home, he tendered his services to the President, and offered to raise a regiment for the Spanish war, but his services were not required.

He was a brave and gallant soldier, kind-hearted and indulgent father, a kind and affectionate husband, a patriotic and loyal citizen. He was buried with military honors, the services being conducted by the Layton Post G. A. R. He rests near the spot where he was born seventy-seven years ago, and near the dust of his loved ones who had gone before.

His old comrades will miss his genial smile and feel that another golden cord is broken.

He was a life member of our Society, and we will miss his commanding and gentlemanly presence at our meetings, and miss his warm hand clasp and words of good cheer.

General John M. Ruggles died at Havana, Illinois, February 9th, 1901.

General Ruggles was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 7th, 1818, from whence he removed with his parents to Illinois in 1833. Having learned the trade and become a practical printer, he began work on the *Missouri Republican* in 1837. He subsequently owned and published the "Battle Ax" at Naples, but a few years later entered the field of politics, and in 1852 was elected State Senator and became an actual factor in the organization of the Republican party.

He first entered the service as a Lieutenant in July, 1861, but September 11th was commissioned Major of the 3rd Illinois Cavalry, with which he campaigned through Missouri, and then participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and Seigel's desperate fight at Elk Horn, after which he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and with his regiment transferred to a participation in the Vicksburg campaign and capture of Arkansas Post. He, with a portion of his regiment, was subsequently transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained on active duty until the close of his military career.

Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce died at Chicago, Illinois, February 15th, 1901.

Colonel Pierce was born at East Alto, N. Y., January 11th, 1839, and subsequently became a resident of Indiana, from which state he entered the army as a private soldier of the 9th Indiana In-

fantry, but was soon thereafter promoted to a Lieutenancy. Upon the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, August 30th, 1861, and two years later was promoted to Colonel and Chief Quartermaster of the 13th Army Corps, the onerous duties of which he faithfully performed until the close of the war.

Upon returning he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature, and subsequently accepted the position of Assistant Financial Clerk of the U. S. Senate, which he occupied from 1869 to 1871.

He then became associate and managing editor of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* until 1884, when he accepted the appointment of Territorial Governor of Dakota, where in 1889 he was elected U. S. Senator until the expiration of his term in 1891.

Changing his residence to Minneapolis, Minn., he became owner and editor of the *Tribune*, but ill-health necessitated a change, and in 1893 he accepted the appointment as Minister to Portugal, but finding no relief in that climate, soon returned to the United States, and again resumed his literary labors.

In his personal relations he was singularly sweet, gentle, kind and lovable. His life's work is done, leaving behind a record of noble deeds and kindly actions.

Captain Chas. O. Patier died at Cairo, Illinois, March 1st, 1901.

Captain Patier was born at Easton, Pa., January 1st, 1839, where he received his education, and entered upon his subsequent successful business career. He removed to St. Louis in the latter part of 1860, and upon the breaking out of the Civil war, enthusiastically espoused the Union cause, and entered the service as First Lieutenant Co. D, 6th Missouri Infantry Volunteers. He was subsequently assigned to duty as Provost Marshall at Jefferson City, in which capacity he served with credit for two years, and then rejoined his regiment in time to engage in the Vicksburg campaign, followed later by an active participation in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, the march to the sea, and the Carolina campaign until seriously wounded at Bentonville. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Little Rock, where he received his deserved promotion to Captain, and thus served to the close of the war, after which he settled at Cairo, and there remained until his death.

His sterling business qualities, great energy and recognized integrity not only brought him wealth and prosperity, but the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and who frequently conferred upon him positions of trust and confidence.

And when the last sad ceremonies were being held, all Cairo uncovered in honor of his distinguished career as a soldier and citizen.

Captain Robert Todd Coverdale died at Rome, Georgia, March 7th, 1901.

Captain Coverdale was born in Hull, England, February 17th, 1822, and came to this country in 1850, and settled in Cincinnati. His business was that of gas and waterworks engineer, and in this line he built various gas and waterworks throughout the West. His last experience being at Rome, Ga., where he was President and Manager of the Rome Gas and Electric Light Co.

His military record is as follows: Entered the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion as Second Lieutenant Co. I, 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 17th, 1861; First Lieutenant 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 10th, 1862; Captain 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 1st, 1863; Captain, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, September 19th, 1864. Honorably mustered out, March 13th, 1866.

To show in what high esteem his military service was regarded by his commanders, the following telegraphic correspondence (taken from the Official War Records) between Secretary of War Stanton and General Sherman is given:

WASHINGTON, *September 19, 1864.*

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Your telegram of today, requesting as a personal favor that Captain R. T. Coverdale of the 48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry be appointed Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, is received. Captain Coverdale has been today appointed Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 19, 1864.*

E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

Thank you for the appointment of Captain Coverdale.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Captain Coverdale was a valued member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He gave to his adopted country in the hour of her need the benefit of his executive capacity and by his efforts contributed his share toward the success of the Union.

A married daughter, Anna D., wife of Mr. Robert Archibale of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, survives him.

Captain John D. McFarland died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 16th, 1901.

Captain McFarland was born in New York City, July 26th, 1836, and with his family moved to Pittsburg in 1839. At the

time of the breaking out of the Civil war, he became Captain of Company F, 13th Pennsylvania. Upon expiration of his first term of service he re-entered the army as Captain Co. L, 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry, and was subsequently assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

After his return from the army he took an active interest in local military affairs, and for twenty years commanded the Washington Infantry, with which he rendered, during the railroad strike of 1877, as important services as he did during the war of the rebellion.

Captain George Hunt died at Riverside, Illinois, March 17th, 1901.

Captain Hunt was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1841, and when but fifteen years of age removed to Edgar county, Illinois, where he taught school during the summer, and attended college at Terre Haute during the winter, finally graduating in 1861, immediately after which he entered the service in Company E, 12th Illinois Infantry, served his first term and re-enlisted in 1864, finally attaining the position of Captain of his company.

Upon returning he studied law, and finally attained an enviable reputation for professional ability of the highest order, recognized first by his election as a State Senator, and subsequently as Attorney General of Illinois, extending over a term of eight years, and including the period from 1887-1890, when he successfully conducted the prosecution in the State and United States Supreme Court of the Anarchists of Chicago, who were defended by such noted lawyers as Benjamin F. Butler, John Randolph Tucker and Roger A. Pryor.

He was an exemplary soldier, possessing all the qualities that constitute a perfect gentleman of kindly heart, unostentatious bearing and loyal friendship.

Ever loyal to the comradeship of our Society, the void created by his untimely death will be hard to fill, and leaves us now only the privilege of offering to his bereaved wife and daughter our most sincere sympathy.

Major Jacob H. Camburn died at Webster Grove, Missouri, August 19th, 1901.

Dr. Camburn was born at Macedon Center, N. Y., December 8th, 1823. Subsequently removing to Michigan, the family became pioneer settlers of Lenawee county. He was afforded exceptional opportunities for a medical education, of which he took advantage and entered upon the practice of his profession at Tecumseh, Mich.

In 1854 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and when the war

broke out, he accepted the appointment of Surgeon of the 16th Iowa Infantry, and with it entered the field in 1862, but was shortly afterward prostrated by sickness, necessitating his resignation.

He again entered the service as Surgeon of the 6th Iowa Cavalry under General Sully's command, who was sent to quell the Indian outbreak in Dakota, and at the close of the war he again returned to the practice of his profession at Cedar Rapids.

In 1899 a malignant cancer developed on his tongue, causing him untold agony until his death. While his military services were by no means distinguished or brilliant, he was faithful to his professional duties and rendered most excellent service in his chosen field.

By his special request Myron O. Camburn will succeed to his honorable record as a member of our Society.

Major Patrick Flynn died at Rockford, Illinois, October 17th, 1901.

Major Flynn was born at Mayo, Ireland, May 11th, 1831, and emigrated to this country in 1847, first locating at Buffalo, N. Y., and in February, 1858, removed to Rockford, Ill., from which place he entered the service as Captain Co. A, 90th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to Major of his regiment, with which he served until severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, August 28th, 1863. After his recovery he continued to render effectual and meritorious service until his muster out in June, 1865.

Upon his return home he renewed his business relations with the Rockford Insurance Company, and subsequently his steadfast loyalty and devotion to his country's interests secured recognition in his selection as Sheriff for two terms, the duties of which he creditably performed.

He was of a buoyant and hopeful nature that could see the silver lining to every dark cloud. A true and steadfast friend, his absence will be greatly missed.

IN MEMORIAM.

*"Friend after friend departs,—
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."*

Alexander, Colonel J. I., Terre Haute, Ind., May 30, 1871.
Allen, Lieutenant F. S., Los Angeles, Cal., January 25, 1894.
Andreas, Captain A. T., New Rochelle, N. Y., February 10, 1900.
Audenried, Colonel Jos. C., Washington, D. C., June 3, 1880.
Avery, Colonel William, Woodstock, Ill., November 16, 1896.
Bailey, Captain J. E., Athens, O., October 10, 1873.
Bain, Lieutenant William, St. Louis, October 2, 1894.
Baldwin, General Wm. H., Cincinnati, O., June 11, 1898.
Baker, Captain E. L., Racine, Wis., December 23, 1891.
Bane, General M. M., Washington, D. C., March 29, 1897.
Barber, Captain Josiah, Cleveland, O., December 10, 1884.
Barlow, Captain W. H., Effingham, Ill., September 1, 1883.
Barnes, Colonel John W., Memphis, Mo., February 11, 1898.
Bartels, Captain F. J., Everett, Wash., August 15, 1900.
Barto, Captain A., St. Cloud, Minn., November 4, 1899.
Beach, Surgeon Wm. Morrow, London, O., May 5, 1887.
Beem, Captain Martin, Stanton, Neb., May 1, 1888.
Belknap, General W. W., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1890.
Bennett, General T. W., Richmond, Ind., February 2, 1893.
Bickerdyke, Mrs. M. A. (Mother), Bunker Hill, Kas., November 8, 1901.
Bigelow, Captain Henry E.
Bixby, Captain Albert S., Danville, Ill., October 9, 1897.
Blair, General Frank P., St. Louis, July 8, 1875.
Bonner, Surgeon S. P., Cincinnati, O., December 22, 1874.
Borland, Lieutenant J. J., Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1888.
Bowen, Surgeon John B., E. Bridgeton, N. J., December 11, 1888.
Bragg, Major F. A., April 5, 1887.
Brayman, General Mason, Kansas City, Mo., February 27, 1895.
Brown, Colonel R. H., Edgebrook, Mo., August 14, 1900.
Brucker, Surgeon M., Tell City, Ind., October 23, 1874.
Brush, General D. H., Carbondale, Ill., February 10, 1890.
Buckland, General R. P., Fremont, O., May 27, 1892.

Cady, Surgeon W. F., LaFayette, Ind., December 24, 1873.
 Calkins, Major W. H., Tacoma, Wash., January 29, 1894.
 Callender, Brigadier-General F. D., Daysville, Ill., Dec. 18, 1882.
 Callsen, Captain F. C., Gridley, Ill., December 27, 1893.
 Camburn, Major J. H., Webster Grove, Mo., August 19, 1901.
 Carpenter, Colonel C. C., Ft. Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1898.
 Carper, Captain L., Burlington, Iowa, November 5, 1872.
 Cavender, General John S., St. Louis, Mo., February 23, 1886.
 Chambers, General Alex., San Antonio, Tex., January 2, 1888.
 Cherry, Captain E. V., Denver, Colo., December 17, 1899.
 Clark, Lieutenant W. C., Columbus, O., July 23, 1897.
 Clark, General Geo. W., Washington, D. C., May 22, 1898.
 Clough, Lieutenant Davie, Superior City, Wis., December 18, 1891.
 Colby, Captain Geo. W., Chicago, Ill., October 5, 1891.
 Cole, General Nelson, St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1899.
 Collins, Lieutenant A. S., Cincinnati, O., May, 1881.
 Colman, Colonel Edward, Sheboygan, Wis., September 4, 1898.
 Connell, Colonel John, Toledo, Iowa, June 10, 1891.
 Cooke, Surgeon J. M., Adams, Ind., April 20, 1884.
 Cooley, Captain C. H.
 Coon, General D. E., San Diego, Cal., December 17, 1893.
 Corse, General John M., Winchester, Mass., April 27, 1893.
 Coverdale, Captain R. T., Rome, Ga., March 7, 1901.
 Cowles, Colonel Henry R., Washington, Iowa, April 13, 1892.
 Crowell, Major R. C., Kansas City, Mo., December 25, 1899.
 Curtis, Captain J. S., Chicago, Ill.
 Dawes, Colonel Ephraim Cutler, Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1895.
 Dayton, Colonel L. M., Cincinnati, O., May 18, 1891.
 Dean, Captain Thomas.
 DeGress, Major Francis, Rio Conada, Mexico, January 4, 1883.
 Diemling, Colonel Francis C., Virginia City, Mon., Jan. 2, 1887.
 Dodds, Colonel Ozro J., Columbus, O., April 18, 1882.
 Dox, Lieutenant H. B., Peoria, Ill., September 23, 1899.
 Dresser, Colonel J. M., St. Augustine, Fla., February 25, 1894.
 Ducat, General A. C., Downers Grove, Ill., January 29, 1896.
 Dunn, Major Wm. McK., Cushing Island, Me., Sept. 30, 1891.
 Dyer, Major Clarence Hopkins, Woodstock, Vt., August 10, 1894.
 Eaton, General C. G., Clyde, O., October 13, 1875.
 Eddy, Colonel Norman, Indianapolis, Ind., January 28, 1872.
 Eggleston, Lieutenant E. L., Litchfield, Mich., July 6, 1869.
 Eldridge, General H. N., Chicago, Ill., November 27, 1882.
 Essroger Captain B., Chicago, Ill., December 9, 1899.
 Everts, Lieutenant J., Yorkville, Ill., February 4, 1893.
 Ewing, General Charles, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1883.
 Fairchild, General Cassius, Milwaukee, Wis., October 24, 1868.
 Fearing, General B. D., Harmar, O., December 9, 1881.
 Fenner, Captain A. C., Dayton, O., July 22, 1898.

Fidler, Lieutenant John B., Davenport, Iowa, March 16, 1897.
 Fisk, General Clinton B., New York City, July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, Major J. A., Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1890.
 Fitch, Major Henry S., Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1871.
 Fletcher, General Thos. C., Washington, D. C., March 25, 1899.
 Flynn, Major Patrick, Rockford, Ill., October 17, 1901.
 Foote, Major H. E., Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1871.
 Force, General Manning F., State Soldiers Home, O., May 8, 1899.
 Force, Mrs. Frances H., Elk Ridge, Md., September 4, 1900.
 Fort, General G. L., Lacon, Ill., January 13, 1883.
 Fouts, Lieutenant R. H.
 Franklin, Surgeon E. C., St. Louis, December 10, 1885.
 French, Surgeon George F., Minneapolis, Minn., July 13, 1897.
 Fry, Colonel John C., Sidney, O., December 21, 1873.
 Fry, Surgeon T. W., LaFayette, Ind., February 24, 1873.
 Fuller, General John W., Toledo, O., March 12, 1891.
 Fyffe, Lieutenant J. R., Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1872.
 Gault, Captain A. G., Columbus, O., June 17, 1899.
 Gibbon, Major W. H., Chariton, Iowa, October 2, 1895.
 Gile, Captain David H., Oak Park, Ill., March 13, 1898.
 Gladding, Lieutenant C., Rome, Italy, January 17, 1894.
 Gleason, Lieutenant Chas. H., Bluff Springs, Fla., April 11, 1899.
 Goodbrake, Surgeon C., Clinton, Ill., March 16, 1891.
 Grant, General U. S., Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.
 Graves, Colonel W. H., Adrian, Mich., September 23, 1874.
 Gresham, General Walter Q., Washington, May 28, 1895.
 Grier, General D. P., St. Louis, April 21, 1891.
 Griffin, Captain T. H., St. Louis, Mo., December 8, 1894.
 Guelich, Dr. E., Alton, Ill., October 16, 1893.
 Hall, Colonel J. P., Paducah, Ky., May 8, 1874.
 Hamilton, Major John C., St. Paul, Minn., February 19, 1892.
 Hammond, General J. H., St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1890.
 Hancock, Colonel B., Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1887.
 Harding, General Chester, St. Louis, January, 1874.
 Harper, Surgeon T. L., Cincinnati, O., December 20, 1879.
 Hart, Lieutenant L. W., Ashtabula, O., December 29, 1876.
 Hatch, General Ed., Fort Robinson, Neb., April 11, 1889.
 Hawhe, Colonel A. J., Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1872.
 Hazen, John McLean, Washington, D. C.
 Hazen, General Wm. B., Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887.
 Hedges, Lieutenant S. W.
 Hedrick, General John Morrow, Ottumwa, Iowa, October 3, 1886.
 Heighway, Surgeon A. E., Cincinnati, O., January 25, 1888.
 Herbert, Colonel J. T., St. Louis, March 30, 1875.
 Hicks, Colonel S. J., Salem, Ill., December 14, 1869.
 Higley, Captain M. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 30, 1900.
 Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., Sharonville, O., January 29, 1885.

Hinsdill, Colonel C. B., Grand Rapids, Mich., July 5, 1900.
 Hitt, Captain J. E., Mt. Morris, Ill., July 28, 1878.
 Hogin, Major George B., Chicago, Ill., February 6, 1895.
 Hovey, General Charles E., Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1897.
 How, Colonel James F., St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1896.
 Howe, General J. H., Laredo, Tex., April 3, 1873.
 Hoyt, Captain H. W. B., Chicago, February 12, 1891.
 Hughes, Colonel Samuel T., October 3, 1873.
 Hunt, Captain George, Riverside, Ill., March 17, 1901.
 Hurlbut, General S. A., Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.
 Janes, Colonel Henry W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 16, 1883.
 Joel, Colonel E. M., St. Louis, June 18, 1894.
 Jones, Colonel John J., Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1868.
 Jones, Colonel Henry E., Portsmouth, O., September 13, 1876.
 Jones, Captain John E., Carroll, Iowa, October 27, 1884.
 Kittoe, Surgeon E. D., Galena, Ill., September 29, 1887.
 Keller, Surgeon Jacob, Steetsville, Ill., May 21, 1887.
 Kellogg, Colonel C. C., Leadville, Colo., September 14, 1894.
 Klinck, Colonel John G., Rochester, N. Y., December 5, 1873.
 Knee, Colonel Samuel G., Colesburg, Iowa, August 14, 1896.
 Knox, General Kilburn, Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891.
 Kueffner, General William C., Belleville, Ill., March 18, 1893.
 L'Hommedieu, Surgeon Samuel, Hamilton, O., August 13, 1885.
 Landram, Colonel W. J., Lancaster, Ky., October 11, 1895.
 Leet, Colonel George K., March 26, 1880.
 Leggett, General M. D., Cleveland, O., January 6, 1896.
 Leggett, Captain Wells W., Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1891.
 Lippencott, General C. E., Quincy, Ill., September 11, 1887.
 Logan, General John A., Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886.
 Logan, Major John A., near San Jacinto, Luzon, P. I., November 12, 1899.
 Loomis, Colonel John Mason, Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1900.
 Loudon, Colonel D. W. C., Georgetown, O., September 10, 1897.
 Lovejoy, Lieutenant F. E., Litchfield, Mich., December 23, 1870.
 Lutz, Captain Nelson Luckey, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1886.
 Lyman, Major J., Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9, 1890.
 Lynch, Colonel Frank, Cleveland, O., February 27, 1889.
 McAllister, Captain Ed., Plainfield, Ill., August 25, 1900.
 McCauley, Major P. A., Des Moines, Iowa, July 2, 1892.
 McCook, General Ed. S., September 11, 1873.
 McCoy, Colonel J. C., New York City, May 29, 1875.
 McCrory, Colonel William, Mansfield, O., February 17, 1893.
 McFarland, Captain John D., Pittsburg, Pa., March 16, 1901.
 MacMurray, Major J. W., New York City, May 14, 1898.
 Macfeely, General Robt., Washington, D. C., February 22, 1900.
 McNulta, General John, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1900.
 Mann, Lieutenant Robert H., Chester, Ill., September 6, 1896.

Martin, Colonel Roger, Salem, Ind., January 17, 1873.
 Markland, Colonel A. H., Washington, D. C., May 25, 1888.
 Marshall, General William R., St. Paul, Minn., January 8, 1896.
 Matthies, General Charles S., Burlington, Iowa, October 16, 1868.
 May, General Dwight, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 28, 1880.
 Mayers, Major C. G., Madison, Wis., October 20, 1894.
 Mead, Lieutenant William G., Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1893.
 Merrell, Captain N. A., De Witt, Iowa, December 31, 1896.
 Meumann, Colonel Theodore, E. St. Louis, Ill., November 23, 1887.
 Miller, General Madison, St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1896.
 Mills, Captain Lewis E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1878.
 Mitchell, Captain John, Cleveland, O., June 24, 1899.
 Moore, Colonel R. M., Cincinnati, O., February 23, 1880.
 Moulton, Colonel C. W., New York City, January 24, 1888.
 Mower, General J. A., New London, Conn., January 6, 1870.
 Murphy, Colonel P. H., St. Louis.
 Mussey, Surgeon W. H., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1882.
 Newsham, Major Thomas J., Edwardsville, Ill., February 16, 1891.
 Nichols, Colonel George Ward, Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1885.
 Noble, Colonel H. T., Dixon, Ill., April 17, 1891.
 Noyes, General Ed. F., Cincinnati, O., September 4, 1890.
 O'Connor, Major Henry, Marshalltown, Iowa, November 7, 1900.
 Oglesby, General R. J., Elkhart, Ill., April 24, 1899.
 Oliver, General J. M., Washington, D. C., March 30, 1872.
 Oliver, Colonel William S., Ensenada, Lower Cal., Aug. 14, 1896.
 Ord, General E. O. C., Havana, Cuba, July 23, 1883.
 Paddock, Major Joseph W., Omaha, Neb., January 20, 1895.
 Palmer, Colonel John J., Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1896.
 Partridge, Captain C. A., Providence, R. I., March 11, 1896.
 Patier, Captain Chas. O., Cairo, Ill., March 1, 1901.
 Patterson, Lieutenant W. A., Des Moines, Iowa, October 27, 1886.
 Pearce, Lieutenant Edgar P., Marietta, O.
 Peats, Major Frank F., Rockford, Ill., March 20, 1895.
 Peck, Major W. E., Ironton, Mo., September 12, 1878.
 Peckham, Colonel James, Hot Springs, Ark., June 1, 1869.
 Pennington, Captain Thos. S., Hastings, Minn., December 21, 1887.
 Pierce, Colonel Gilbert A., Chicago, February 15, 1901.
 Plummer, Major S. C., Rock Island, Ill., April 29, 1900.
 Poe, General O. M., Detroit, Mich., October 2, 1895.
 Pope, General John, Ohio Soldiers' Home, September 23, 1892.
 Porter, Admiral D. D., Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.
 Porter, Captain G. W., Hamilton, Kans., December 28, 1888.
 Potter, Surgeon J. B., Canal Winchester, O., March 27, 1887.
 Potter, General J. A., Painesville, O., April 21, 1888.
 Potts, General Benjamin F., Helena, Mont., June 17, 1887.
 Pratt, Lieutenant C. L., Chicago, Ill., December 21, 1900.
 Prunty, Captain W. T., St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1889.

Randall, Lieutenant J. R., January 22, 1872.
 Rawlins, General John A., Washington, D. C., September 6, 1869.
 Raymond, Captain John B., Fargo, Dak., January 3, 1886.
 Reeves, Major James B., East Tawas, Mich., May 16, 1888.
 Reid, General Hugh T., Keokuk, Iowa, August 21, 1874.
 Reid, Colonel J. M., Keokuk, Iowa, April 22, 1892.
 Reynolds, General Thomas, La Grange, Ill., August 5, 1893.
 Rice, General E. W., Sioux City, Iowa, June 21, 1887.
 Richardson, Lieutenant G. W., Madison, Ind., December 6, 1867.
 Robertson, Major W. S., Muscatine, Iowa, January 20, 1887.
 Robinson, Captain J. G., St. Louis, Mo., December 18, 1890.
 Roots, Colonel Logan H., Little Rock, Ark.
 Ross, General L. F., Galesburg, Ill., January 17, 1901.
 Rowett, General R., Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1887.
 Rowley, General William R., Galena, Ill., February 9, 1886.
 Ruggles, General J. M., Havana, Ill., February 9, 1901.
 Rusk, General J. M., Viroqua, Wis., November 21, 1893.
 Rutger, Lieutenant Francis, Belvidere, Ill., April 15, 1878.
 Safely, Major J. J.
 Sample, Colonel J. B., upon Alabama river, March 24, 1868.
 Sanford, Colonel W. W., St. Louis, Mo., February, 1882.
 Schofield, Colonel G. W., Ft. Apache, Ariz., December 17, 1882.
 Schuster, Captain George, St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1893.
 Scribner, Lieutenant W. S., Chicago, Ill., September, 1889.
 Sexton, Captain Jas. A., Washington, D. C., February 25, 1899.
 Sherman, Lieutenant Henry, at sea, February 24, 1893.
 Sherman, General W. T., New York City, February 14, 1891.
 Simpson, Major John E., St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1880.
 Skilton, Captain A. S., Monroeville, O., July 27, 1887.
 Slack, General J. R., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1881.
 Smith, General Robert W., Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1890.
 Smith, General Giles A., Bloomington, Ill., November 8, 1876.
 Smith, Colonel J. Condit, Buffalo, N. Y., November 8, 1882.
 Smith, General John E., Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1897.
 Smith, General Morgan L., Jersey City, N. J., December 29, 1874.
 Smith, Major Charles W., Kokomo, Ind., June 15, 1897.
 Spooner, General Benjamin F., Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 3, 1881.
 Sprague, General J. W., Tacoma, Wash., December 24, 1893.
 Squires, Captain C. E., Omaha, Neb., February 9, 1900.
 Steele, Major George R., Decatur, Ill., May 19, 1897.
 Stephenson, Lieutenant W. B., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1879.
 Stevenson, General John D., St. Louis, Mo., January 22, 1897.
 Stewart, Captain A. S., Indianapolis, April 20, 1890.
 Stockdale, Captain S. A., San Diego, Cal., December 25, 1875.
 Stone, Colonel J. C., Burlington, Iowa, May 28, 1901.
 Strong, Major R. C., Xenia, O., December 11, 1886.
 Strong, General Wm. E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

Sutherland, General Charles, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1895.
 Swain, Colonel J. A.
 Terrell, General W. H. H., Indianapolis, Ind., May 16, 1884.
 Thornton, Colonel Joseph H., Cincinnati, O., April 27, 1892.
 Thurston, Colonel W. H., May 16, 1877.
 Tobey, Lieutenant E. P., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1894.
 Tourtelotte, General J. E., La Crosse, Wis., July 22, 1891.
 Towne, Major O. C., Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1896.
 Townner, Major H. N., Chicago, November 26, 1873.
 Trumbull, Colonel J. L., Chicago, July 31, 1894.
 Tucker, Colonel A. M., Detroit, Mich., February 7, 1900.
 Tullis, Colonel James, LaFayette, Ind., September 13, 1887.
 Tuttle, General J. M., Casa Grande, Ariz., October 24, 1892.
 Turner, General Charles, Pekin, Ill., July 13, 1880.
 Underwood, Colonel W. B., Chicago, Ill., October 26, 1898.
 Vogleson, Colonel William M., Pittsburg, Pa., May 17, 1892.
 Von Blessing, Brevet Brig.-General L., Toledo, O., July 15, 1887.
 Walcutt, General C. C., Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1898.
 Walker, Major J. Bryant, Cincinnati, December 30, 1874.
 Wangelin, General Hugo, Belleville, Ill., February 26, 1883.
 Ware, Colonel Addison, New York City, July 16, 1894.
 Wever, Colonel C. R., Joilet, Ill., February 20, 1874.
 Weber, Colonel Daniel, Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1892.
 Webster, Captain Edward H., Denver, Colo., December 3, 1894.
 Welch, Colonel D. N.
 Welsh, Major P. J., Cincinnati, O.
 White, Captain David, Keokuk, Iowa, August 2, 1874.
 White, Major M. Hazen, Cincinnati, May 1, 1878.
 Wise, Major J. S., Delhi, O., October 28, 1890.
 Wood, Colonel E. J., Jackson, Miss., April 9, 1873.
 Wood, Colonel John, Quincy, Ill., June 4, 1880.
 Wood, General Oliver, Port Townsend, Wash., June 25, 1893.
 Woodworth, Surgeon John M.
 Woodward, Captain F. J., Denison, Tex., January 16, 1893.
 Worley, Lieutenant Isaiah C., Lewistown, Ill., September 29, 1895.
 Wright, General Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1883.
 Wright, Mrs. Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1889.
 Wright, General W. W., Philadelphia, March 9, 1882.
 Yorke, General L. E., Cincinnati, July 1, 1873.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Captain W. D. E. Andrus.
General R. V. Ankeny.
General Smith D. Atkins.
Colonel J. W. Barlow.
Mr. Robert Miller Barnes.
General W. L. Barnum.
Major S. E. Barrett.
Colonel John B. Bell.
Captain J. L. Bennett.
General J. D. Bingham, U. S. A.
Lieutenant H. P. Bird.
Mr. Andrew A. Blair.
Captain E. Blakeslee.
Surgeon J. W. Bond.
Colonel J. Brumback.
Captain Sam'l T. Brush.
Colonel Geo. E. Bryant.
Captain W. S. Burns.
Captain G. A. Busse.
Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
Captain B. M. Callender.
Captain R. M. Campbell.
Captain Henry A. Castle.
Major Charles Christensen.
General M. Churchill.
Captain W. Z. Clayton.
Colonel D. C. Coleman.
Captain John Crane.
General G. M. Dodge.
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Major A. W. Edwards.
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Major C. F. Emery.
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Captain J. D. Fegan.
Colonel C. W. Fisher.
Major R. H. Flemming.
Captain C. A. Frick.

Colonel N. S. Gilson.
Colonel G. L. Godfrey.
Colonel F. D. Grant.
General B. H. Grierson, U. S. A.
Captain H. W. Hall.
Captain E. B. Hamilton.
General Schuyler Hamilton.
Captain A. J. Harding.
Major D. W. Hartshorn.
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Captain F. Y. Hedley.
Colonel D. B. Henderson.
General A. Hickenloopor.
Colonel Geo. H. Hildt.
Major Chas. Hipp.
Major P. M. Hitchcock.
Lieutenant J. W. Hitt.
Captain W. R. Hodges.
Captain Holmes Hoge.
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General L. F. Hubbard.
Captain J. A. T. Hull.
Captain E. O. Hurd.
General George P. Ihrie.
Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.
Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.
Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
Major W. L. B. Jenney.
Major E. S. Johnson.
Colonel E. Jonas.
Colonel Wm. B. Keeler.
Captain Louis Keller.
Captain A. C. Kemper.
Colonel James Kilbourne.
Colonel O. D. Kinsman.
Captain Chas. R. E. Koch.
Colonel Louis Krughoff.
Captain O. C. Lademan.
Captain J. H. Lakin.
Captain Louis E. Lambert.
Captain C. F. Lanstrum.
Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey.
Captain W. B. Leach.
Captain T. W. Letton.
Captain Oscar Ludwig.
Frank W. Lynch.

Captain J. T. McAuley.
General John McArthur.
Colonel J. N. McArthur.
Major R. W. McClaughry.
Major W. R. McComas.
Colonel A. W. McCormick.
Captain J. W. McElravy.
Major J. C. McFarland.
Captain M. J. McGrath.
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General Robert Macfeely.
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Captain M. F. Madigan.
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Captain F. H. Marsh.
Major George Mason.
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Captain J. S. Menken.
Major E. T. Miller.
General F. W. Moore.
Major H. L. Morrill.
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Captain J. C. Neely.
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Captain J. Nish.
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Captain H. O. Perry.
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Lieutenant R. W. Pike.
Captain Julius Pitzman.
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Captain Chas. E. Putnam.
Colonel W. H. Raynor.
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General A. V. Rice.

Captain C. Riebsame.
Captain H. H. Rood.
Captain I. P. Rumsey.
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Surgeon Jos. Spiegelhalter.
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Captain W. H. Stuart.
Captain Chas. Stiesmeier.
Captain L. Stillwell.
General Jos. R. Stockton.
Colonel J. C. Stone.
Colonel O. Stuart.
Captain G. W. Sylvis.
Colonel G. I. Taggart.
General Samuel Thomas.
Captain S. S. Tripp.
Captain Richard S. Tuthill.
Colonel H. Van Sellar.
Colonel W. F. Vilas.
Surgeon Horace Wardner.
Major Wm. E. Ware.
Captain V. Warner.
General Willard Warner.
Captain C. H. Warrens, U. S. A.
General George E. Welles.
Colonel Fred. Welker.
Captain Andrew W. Williamson.
General J. A. Williamson.
Major A. Willison.
Major C. T. Wilbur.
Colonel J. S. Wilcox.
General J. Grant Wilson.
Major J. F. Wilson.

General James H. Wilson.
Captain F. C. Wilson.
Major T. P. Wilson.
General E. F. Winslow.
General M. V. Z. Woodhull.
Colonel B. T. Wright.
Captain William Zickerick.

HONORARY MEMBERS

UNDER THIRD AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

- ARMOR, MRS. MARY,
Widow of General L. E. Yorke.
- BARBER, MRS.,
Widow of Captain Josiah Barber.
- BIXBY, MRS. A. S.,
Widow of Captain A. S. Bixby.
- BARTELS, MRS. F. J.,
Widow of Captain F. J. Bartels.
- CARROLL, MRS. J. C.,
Daughter of Colonel J. A. Mulligan.
- CHERRY, MRS. E. V.,
Widow of Captain E. V. Cherry.
- CLARK, MRS. ELVIRA C.,
Widow of Lieutenant Warren C. Clark.
- DELAPALUA, MADAM F., Geneva, Switzerland,
Daughter of General Giles A. Smith.
- ELDRIDGE, MRS.,
Widow of General H. N. Eldridge.
- FITCH, MRS. MARY J.,
Widow of Major J. A. Filch.
- GIBBON, MRS. W. H.,
Widow of Major W. H. Gibbon.
- GRANT, MRS.,
Widow of General Grant.
- HALL, MRS. ADA,
Widow of Colonel John P. Hall.
- HOVEY, MRS. C. E.,
Widow of General C. E. Hovey.
- KUEFFNER, MRS. ELISE,
Widow of General W. C. Kueffner.
- LEGGETT, MRS. M. D.,
Widow of Colonel M. D. Leggett.

- LOGAN, MRS. JOHN A.,
Widow of General John A. Logan.
- McFARLAND, MRS.,
Widow of Captain John D. McFarland.
- NOBLE, MRS. MARY A.,
Widow of Colonel Henry T. Noble.
- PIERCE, MRS. MARIA A.,
Widow of Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce.
- PLUMMER, MRS. SARAH M.,
Widow of Surgeon Sam'l C. Plummer.
- POE, MRS. ELEANOR C.,
Widow of General O. M. Poe.
- PRATT, MRS. MARY A.,
Widow of Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.
- ROWETT, MRS. ELLA,
Widow of General Richard Rowett.
- SCRIBNER, MRS. MARY L.,
Widow of Lieutenant Wiley S. Scribner.
- SEXTON, MRS. JAS. A.,
Widow of Captain Jas. A. Sexton.
- STEELE, MRS. GEO. R.,
Widow of Major Geo. R. Steele.
- TOWNE, MRS. AURELIA,
Widow of Major O. C. Towne.

HONORARY MEMBERS**UNDER FOURTH AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.**

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE BROWN,
U. S. Navy (Retired), Indianapolis, Ind.

SUCCESSORS

DESIGNATED BY MEMBERS UNDER THIRD AMENDMENT OF
CONSTITUTION.

- ADAMS, HENRY C., JR.,
Son of Captain Henry C. Adams.
- ADY, MISS MABEL GRAY,
Daughter of Captain George Ady.
- AMMEN, MRS. FLORENCE ALICE,
Daughter of Major W. C. B. Gillespie.
- ANKENY, R. V., JR.,
Youngest Son of Captain H. G. Ankeny.
- BARTO, W. A.,
Son of Captain A. Barto.
- BEARD, MRS. GERTRUDE MARSHALL,
Daughter of Captain Woodson S. Marshall.
- BENNETT, MISS JOSEPHINE B.,
Daughter of Captain J. L. Bennett.
- BLACK, JOHN D.,
Son of General John C. Black.
- BOND, MISS AMANDA S.,
Daughter of Surgeon J. W. Bond.
- BORLAND, DR. LEONARD C.,
Son of Lieutenant M. W. Borland.
- BULKLEY, MRS. CAROLINE KEMPER,
Daughter of Captain A. C. Kemper.
- BURT, ISAAC E.,
Son of Captain R. W. Burt.
- BUSSE, FRED. A.,
Son of Captain G. A. Busse.
- CADLE, CHARLES EDWARD,
Second Son of Captain W. L. Cadle.
- CADLE, HENRY,
Brother of Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
- CAMPBELL, MISS NELLIE PALLAS,
Daughter of Captain R. M. Campbell.

- CAMBURN, M. O.,
Son of Major J. H. Camburn.
- CANDEE, MISS CARRIE L.,
Daughter of Captain Fred. P. Candee.
- CHAMBERLIN, DE WIT WARREN,
Son of Captain L. H. Chamberlin.
- COLEMAN, MRS. C. L.,
Daughter of Colonel George W. Emerson.
- FEKAN, CHARLES P.,
Son of Captain J. D. Fegan.
- FLYNN, MISS MARY ISABELLA,
Daughter of Major Patrick Flynn.
- GODFREY, CHARLES A.,
Second Son of Colonel G. L. Godfrey.
- GOWDY, MASON BRAYMAN,
Grandson of General M. Brayman.
- HALLOCK, MRS. ISABEL TUCKER,
Daughter of Colonel A. M. Tucker.
- HEDLEY, MISS MARY HARLAN,
Daughter of Captain F. Y. Hedley.
- HOVEY, ALFRED,
Son of General C. E. Hovey.
- HOWARD, HARRY STINSON,
Son of General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.
- JONES, L. EWING,
Son of Colonel Thos. Jones.
- KELLER, A. EDWARD,
Son of Captain Louis Keller.
- LAING, MISS CLARA IRENE,
Daughter of Captain C. W. Laing.
- LAKIN, LEE H.,
Son of Captain J. H. Lakin.
- LAMBERT, CARL FREDERICK,
Son of Captain Louis E. Lambert.
- LATEY, HARRIS N.,
Grandson of Captain N. P. Spoor.
- LAW, HARRY V.,
Son of Captain S. A. L. Law.

- LEACH, GEORGE E.,
Son of Captain W. B. Leach.
- LITTLE, WILLIAM VOGLESON,
Grandson of Colonel William M. Vogleson.
- LOGAN, JOHN A.,
Son of Major John A. Logan.
- MCARTHUR, JOHN, JR.,
Son of General John McArthur.
- MCCLAUGHRY, ARTHUR C.,
Second Son of Major R. W. McClaughry.
- MCCLURE, GEORGE NATHANIEL,
Second Son of Colonel John D. McClure.
- MCCULLOUGH, HENRY GIBBON,
Grandson of Major W. H. Gibbon.
- MCÉLRAVY, ROBT. C.,
Son of Captain J. W. McElravy.
- MATSCHKE, MORTIMER HIGLEY,
Grandson of Captain M. A. Higley.
- MATTOX, WILLARD,
Son of Captain A. H. Mattox.
- MONTGOMERY, GRENVILLE DODGE,
Grandson of General Grenville M. Dodge.
- MORRILL, CHARLES H.,
Son of Major H. L. Morrill.
- MORRIS, MRS. MARY R.,
Daughter of Captain Lyman Richardson.
- MORTON, MISS ROSA,
Daughter of Colonel Chas. A. Morton.
- MUHLENBERG, MISS BESSIE C.,
Daughter of Major F. P. Muhlenberg.
- NEWMAN, MRS. EMMA V.,
Daughter of Captain J. G. Everest.
- OGG, ROSECRANS L.,
Son of Captain A. L. Ogg.
- PARSONS, CHARLES L.,
Son of General Lewis B. Parsons.
- PATIER, CHARLES O., JR.,
Son of Captain Charles O. Patier.
- PEARSON, HAYNIE R.,
Son of General R. N. Pearson.

Proceedings of the Society

- PETTUS, CHARLES PARSONS,
Grandson of Colonel Chas. Parsons.
- PIERCE, GERALD,
Son of Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce.
- PLUMMER, S. C., JR.,
Second Son of Surgeon S. C. Plummer.
- PLUNKETT, LIEUTENANT CHAS. P., U. S. N.,
Son of Colonel Wm. H. Plunkett.
- PUTNAM, FRANK H.,
Son of Captain Chas. E. Putnam.
- RIGBY, CHARLES LANGLEY,
Second Son of Captain W. T. Rigby.
- SHAW, MISS HELEN L.,
Daughter of Colonel W. T. Shaw.
- SHERMAN, CHARLES MOULTON,
Second Son of Major Hoyt Sherman.
- SMITH, ROBERT PERCY,
Son of Captain H. I. Smith.
- SOPER, EMMETT HARLAN,
Second Son of Captain E. B. Soper.
- STIBBS, HENRY H.,
Son of General J. H. Stibbs.
- STONE, MISS CARRIE FRANK,
Daughter of Colonel J. C. Stone.
- TRIPP, MISS VIRGIE M.,
Daughter of Captain S. S. Tripp.
- VAIL, JAMES D.,
Nephew of Lieutenant D. F. Vail.
- VAN SELLAR, FRANK C.,
Second Son of Colonel H. Van Sellar.
- WALCUTT, JOHN MACY,
Second Son of General C. C. Walcutt.
- WARNER, MISS JULIET SARA,
Daughter of Colonel Charles G. Warner.
- WILLIAMSON, MISS HAIDEE,
Daughter of General J. A. Williamson.
- WOODBIDGE, WEST PRATT,
Grandson of Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 25th, 1865.

- 1st Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14th and 15th, 1866.
- 2nd " St. Louis, Mo., November 13th and 14th, 1867.
- 3rd " Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1868.
- 4th " Louisville, Ky., November 17th and 18th, 1869.
- 5th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1871.
- 6th " Madison, Wis., July 3d and 4th, 1872.
- 7th " Toledo, Ohio, October 15th and 16th, 1873.
- 8th " Springfield, Ill., October 14th and 15th, 1874.
- 9th " Des Moines, Iowa, September 29th and 30th, 1875.
- 10th " Washington, D. C., October 18th and 19th, 1876.
- 11th " St. Paul, Minn., September 5th and 6th, 1877.
- 12th " Indianapolis, Ind., October 30th and 31st, 1878.
- 13th " Chicago, Ill., November 12th and 13th, 1879.
- 14th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1881.
- 15th " St. Louis, Mo., May 10th and 11th, 1882.
- 16th " Cleveland, Ohio, October 17th and 18th, 1883.
- 17th " Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August 13th and 14th, 1884.
- 18th " Chicago, Ill., September 9th and 10th, 1885.
- 19th " Rock Island, Ill., September 15th and 16th, 1886.
- 20th " Detroit, Mich., September 14th and 15th, 1887.
- 21st " Toledo, Ohio, September 5th and 6th, 1888.
- 22nd " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25th and 26th, 1889.
- 23rd " Chicago, Ill., October 7th and 8th, 1891.
- 24th " St. Louis, Mo., November 16th and 17th, 1892.
- 25th " Chicago, Ill., September 12th and 13th, 1893.
- 26th " Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 3d and 4th, 1894.
- 27th " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16th and 17th, 1895.
- 28th " St. Louis, Mo., November 18th and 19th, 1896.
- 29th " Milwaukee, Wis., October 27th and 28th, 1897.
- 30th " Toledo, Ohio, October 26th and 27th, 1898.
- 31st " Chicago, Ill., October 10th and 11th, 1899.
- 32nd " Detroit, Mich., November 14th and 15th, 1900.
- 33rd " Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th and 14th, 1901.

LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE DELIVERED THE ANNUAL
ORATIONS.

1st Meeting,	1866,	General John A. Rawlins.
2nd	"	1867, General W. T. Sherman.
3rd	"	1868, General W. W. Belknap.
4th	"	1869, General E. F. Noyes.
5th	"	1871, General John W. Noble.
6th	"	1872, General M. D. Leggett.
7th	"	1873, General John A. Logan.
8th	"	1874, General S. A. Hurlbut.
9th	"	1875, General Thomas C. Fletcher.
10th	"	1876, General J. M. Thayer.
11th	"	1877, General M. M. Bane.
12th	"	1878, Colonel William F. Vilas.
13th	"	1879, General W. Q. Gresham.
14th	"	1881, Colonel Ozro J. Dodds.
15th	"	1882, General J. A. Williamson.
16th	"	1883, General Samuel Fallows.
17th	"	1884, Governor C. K. Davis.
18th	"	1885, General John B. Sanborn.
19th	"	1886, General A. L. Chetlain.
20th	"	1887, Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
21st	"	1888, Colonel G. A. Pierce.
22nd	"	1889, Colonel J. F. How.
23rd	"	1891, General A. Hickenlooper.
24th	"	1892, General J. M. Schofield.
25th	"	1893, Colonel D. B. Henderson.
26th	"	1894, Colonel D. W. C. Loudon.
27th	"	1895, Colonel Fred. D. Grant.
28th	"	1896, General O. O. Howard.
29th	"	1897, Father Thomas E. Sherman.
30th	"	1898, General John C. Black.
31st	"	1899, Captain J. A. T. Hull.
32nd	"	1900, General G. M. Dodge.
33rd	"	1901, Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill.

MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Adams, H. C., Captain, 510 Majestic Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ady, George, Captain, 941 Seventeenth street, Denver, Colo.
Alger, R. A., General, Detroit, Mich.
Andrus, W. D. E., Captain, Andrus, South Dak.
Ankeny, H. G., Captain, Corning, Iowa.
Ankeny, R. V., General, Des Moines, Iowa.
Armor, Mrs. Mary, Clifton, Cincinnati, O.
Arndt, A. F. R., Major, 890 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Atkins, S. D., General, Freeport, Ill.

Baker, A. J., Lieutenant, Centerville, Iowa.
Ballard, O. W., Major, 3642 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Banks, J. C., Captain, 4219 Turrill street, Cincinnati, O.
Banks, Lyman, Captain, 707 W. Prospect street, Seattle, Wash.
Barber, Mrs. J., 363 Pearl street, Cleveland, O.
Barlow, J. W., Colonel, U. S. A., Army Building, New York City.
Barnes, Robert Miller, Memphis, Mo.
Barnum, W. L., Colonel, 205 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Barrett, S. E., Major, 909 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Beckwith, Warren, Captain, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Belknap, Hugh R., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, J. B., Colonel, 1809 Collingwood avenue, Toledo, O.
Bell, Jno. N., Captain, 3 East Second street, Dayton, O.
Bennett, J. LeRoy, Captain, 410 Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.
Bentley, Chas S., Captain, 4453 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Billings, L. J., Captain, Rhinelander, Wis.
Bingham, J. D., General, U. S. A., 1200 Chestnut street,
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Bird, H. P., Lieutenant, 352 E. Forty-second street, Chicago, Ill.
Bixby, Mrs. A. S., Urbana, Ill.
Black, Jno. C., General, Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.
Blair, Andrew A., 406 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Blakeslee, E., Captain, Ironton, Wis.
Blodgett, Wells H., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
Bohn, A. V., Major, Leadville, Colo.
Bond, J. W., Major, 2373 Glenwood avenue, Toledo, O.
Borland, Matt. W., Lieutenant, 635 Jackson Bvd., Chicago, Ill.
Breckinridge, J. C., General, U. S. A., War Department,
Washington, D. C.

- Brinton, J. H., Major, 1423 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brown, Geo., Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Brumback, J., Colonel, Kansas City, Mo.
 Brush, Sam'l T., Captain, Carbondale, Ill.
 Bryant, Geo. E., Colonel, Madison, Wis.
 Buchanan, Robt., Colonel, 309 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Buckland, George, Fremont, Ohio.
 Burns, Wm. S., Captain, Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.
 Burt, R. W., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
 Busse, G. A., Captain, 504 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
 Butler, J. G., Major, 4484 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Butterfield, D. G., Captain, De Witt, Iowa.
 Byers, S. H. M., Captain, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Cadle, Cornelius, Colonel, P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cadle, W. L., Captain, 440 Canal street, Chicago, Ill.
 Cadle, Henry, Bethany, Mo.
 Callender, B. M., Captain, Leland Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 Campbell, R. M., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
 Campbell, J. Q. A., Lieutenant, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
 Candee, F. P., Captain, 2215 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.
 Cantwell, M. J., Captain, Madison, Wis.
 Carr, E. A., General, U. S. A., Albuquerque, New Mexico.
 Carroll, H. S., Lieutenant, 4357 W. Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 Carroll, Mrs. J. C., Hotel Majestic, Chicago, Ill.
 Castle, H. A., Captain, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
 Chadwick, C. C., Captain, 1453 Fourteenth avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Chamberlin, L. H., Captain, 49 E. High street, Detroit, Mich.
 Chamberlin, W. H., Major, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Chase, R. J., Captain, Hinckley Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Cheney, A. J., Major, Oak Park, Cook county, Ill.
 Cherry, Mrs. E. V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Chetlain, A. L., General, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 Christensen, Chas., Major, 317 California st, San Francisco, Cal.
 Churchill, Mendal, General, Coronado Beach, Cal.
 Clark, Mrs. Elvira C., 121 S. Sixth street, Columbus, Ohio.
 Clayton, W. Z., Captain, Bangor, Maine.
 Cochran, T. J., Major, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Coleman, D. C., Colonel, 3017 N. Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Colton, Jno. B., Captain, Whitney Building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Connell, W. M., Toledo, Iowa.
 Cooper, J. H., Captain, Morley, Mo.
 Crane, John, Captain, 18 South street, New York, N. Y.
 Crocker, L. B., Captain, Mendota, Ill.
 Curry, I. A., Captain, Greenfield, Ind.
- Darling, B. F., Captain, 1108 H street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Davis, W. P., Colonel, 1316 W street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

- DeLapalua, Madam F., Geneva, Switzerland.
DeRussy, Isaac D., Colonel, U. S. A.
Dickerson, Joseph, Captain, 609 Third avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Dodge, G. M., General, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.
Dunlap, J. R., Lieutenant, Covington, Ind.
Dunn, S. S., Captain, Clay Center, Neb.
Dyer, D. P., Colonel, 810 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Eaton, John, General, The Concord, Washington, D. C.
Edwards, A. W., Major, Fargo, North Dakota.
Edwards, A. C., Fargo, North Dakota.
Eggleston, Chas. H., Lieutenant, Fox Lake, Wis.
Eldridge, Mrs. H. N., 3947 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Elliott, I. H., Colonel, Princeton, Ill.
Ely, John F., Surgeon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Emery, C. F., Major, Maroa, Ill.
Emerson, G. W., Colonel, 189 Cass street, Chicago, Ill.
Evans, John A., Captain, Frazeyburg, Ohio.
Evans, Melville E., Captain, 711 E. Twenty-second street,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Evans, R. N., Major, Bloomington, Ill.
Evenden, J. W., Captain, Morrellton P. O., Franklin county, Mo.
Everest, J. G., Captain, 95 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.
Everts, L. H., Major, 138 N. Fiftieth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ewing, Charles, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Fabrique, A. H., Major, Wichita, Kansas.
Fallows, Samuel, General, 967 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
Fegan, J. D., Captain, Clinton, Iowa.
Ferguson, B. H., Captain, Springfield, Ill.
Fisher, C. W., Lieutenant-Colonel, Bucyrus, Ohio.
Fisher, F. P., Lieutenant, 146 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Fisk, A. C., Colonel, 97 Cedar street, New York City.
Fitch, Mrs. Mary J., Milford, Mass.
Fitch, Mrs. Minnie Sherman, Schenley Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.
Flemming, R. H., Major, Ludlow, Ky.
Fort, Robert B., Lacon, Ill.
Fracker, C. W., Captain, 1006 W. Seventh st., Des Moines, Iowa.
Francis, Owen, Captain, Lima, Ohio.
Frary, R. B., Captain, Lamoille, Ill.
Frederick, C. H., General, Omaha, Neb.
Frick, C. A., Captain, care Public Library, Burlington, Iowa.
Frowe, S. S., Captain, 315 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Fuller, Edward C., 1376 E. Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.

Gandolfo, J. B., Colonel, 104 S. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Gibbon, Mrs. W. H., Chariton, Iowa.
Gillespie, J. W. A., Captain, Middletown, O.

- Gillespie, W. C. B., Major, Macon, Mo.
Gilman, L. O., Colonel, Belvidere, Ill.
Gilson, N. S., Colonel, Fon du Lac, Wis.
Girdner, E. L., Captain, Poulan, Worth county, Ga.
Gleason, H. J., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
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Buffalo — Arndt, McArthur (J. N.)

New York City — Crane, Dodge, Fisk, Hamilton (S.), Ihrie, Lewis, Mattox, Sherman (P. T.), Swords, Thomas, Williamson (J. A.), Wilson (Jas. G.)

Tarrytown — Ewing.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck — Gregg.

Fargo — Edwards (A. W.), Edwards (A. C.), Morton.

OHIO.

Akron — Jacobs.

Bellefontaine — Campbell (J. Q. A.)

Bucyrus — Fisher (C. W.)

OHIO — Continued.

Cadiz — McConnell.

Canal Dover — Hildt.

Cincinnati — Armor (Mrs. Mary), Banks (J. C.), Cadle (C.), Chamberlin, (W. H.), Cherry (Mrs. E. V.), Heath, Hickenlooper, Kemper, McComas, McCormick, Thrall, Van Dyke.

Cleveland — Barber (Mrs. J.), Hitchcock, Lynch, Madigan, Pelton, Smith (C. H.), Smith (Mrs. C. H.)

Columbus — Clark (Mrs.), Fuller, Jones (Theo.), Kilbourne (Jas.), (Jas. R.), (G. B.), (L.), Neil, Potts.

Dayton — Bell (J. N.), Henry, Keller.

Elmwood Place — Sry (R.), Sry (Miss Bessie G.)

Frazeysburg — Evans (J. A.)

Fremont — Buckland.

Kent — Kent (Mrs. W. S.)

Lima — Francis, Moore (I. T.), Prophet.

Marysville — Webb.

Middletown — Gillespie (J. W. A.)

Monroeville — Skilton.

Napoleon — Harrison, Randall.

Plainville — Hurd.

St. Marys — Hipp, Lambert.

Sandusky — Leggett (Mrs.)

Sidney — Nutt, Wilson (H.)

Toledo — Bell (J. B.), Bond, Raynor, Welles.

Waverly — Jones (W. S.)

Willoughby — Howe.

Winton Place — Moore (F. W.)

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Kingfisher — Seay.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Media (Delaware county) — Miller (E. T.)

New Castle — Jackson.

Philadelphia — Bingham, Blair, Brinton, Everts, Smith (J. R.)

Pittsburg — Fitch (Mrs. Minnie Sherman), McFarland (J. D., Jr.)

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva — De Lapalua (Madame F.)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Andrus — Andrus.

Faulkton — Pickler.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga — Healy, Warner (Willard).

Memphis — Stanton.

UTAH.

Salt Lake — Lakin.

VERMONT.

Burlington — Howard.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle — Banks (L.), Chase, Dickerson, Rumsey (J. W.)

WISCONSIN.

Fon du Lac — Gilson.

Fox Lake — Eggleston.

Ironton — Blakeslee.

Janesville — Harlow.

Madison — Bryant, Cantwell, Pitman, Scribner (Mrs. W. S.), Vilas.

Milwaukee — Lademann, Magdeburg.

Oshkosh — Zickerick.

Racine — Colman.

Tiffany — Stark.

Waukesha — Putney.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF OUR SOCIETY FROM ITS
ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENT.

General John A. Rawlins,
Elected 1865. Died 1869.

General W. T. Sherman,
Elected 1869. Died 1891.

General Grenville M. Dodge,
Elected 1891.

TREASURER.

Colonel Addison Ware,
Elected 1865. Died 1894.

General Manning F. Force,
Elected 1866. Died 1899.

Major A. M. Van Dyke,
Elected 1899.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Surgeon John M. Woodworth,
Elected 1865. Died 1876.

General A. Hickenlooper,
Elected 1866.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Colonel L. M. Dayton,
Elected 1865. Died 1891.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle,
Elected 1891.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

(*The dead are thus marked).

Lieutenant H. C. Adams, 1891, 1901.

General R. A. Alger, 1898, 1900.

*Captain A. T. Andreas, 1889.

Captain W. D. E. Andrus, 1889.

- General R. V. Ankeny, 1888.
- *Colonel John M. Bacon, 1882.
- *Captain E. L. Baker, 1882.
- *General M. M. Bane, 1879.
- *Captain J. Barber, 1871, 1884.
- *Captain W. H. Barlow, 1881.
- *Colonel J. W. Barnes, 1895.
- Colonel W. L. Barnum, 1883.
- Major S. E. Barrett, 1891.
- *General W. W. Belknap, 1866, 1867, 1874.
- Mr. Hugh R. Belknap, 1899.
- Colonel John B. Bell, 1897.
- Major J. J. Bell, 1881.
- Captain J. LeRoy Bennett, 1896.
- *Captain A. S. Bixby, 1875.
- Mr. Andrew A. Blair, 1897.
- *General F. P. Blair, 1866.
- *General I. J. Bloomfield, 1872.
- Major A. V. Bohn, 1886.
- Major J. W. Bond, 1887.
- General J. C. Breckinridge, 1899.
- *Colonel B. H. Bristow, 1871, 1875.
- Colonel George E. Bryant, 1872, 1875, 1879, 1882.
- Mr. Geo. Buckland, 1893.
- Captain Wm. S. Burns, 1883, 1885.
- Captain G. A. Busse, 1899, 1901.
- Colonel Cornelius Cadle, 1871.
- *Major W. H. Calkins, 1887.
- Captain B. M. Callender, 1893.
- General E. A. Carr, 1898.
- Captain H. A. Castle, 1891, 1898, 1901.
- *General John S. Cavender, 1867, 1884.
- Captain C. C. Chadwick, 1879, 1886, 1896.
- Captain L. H. Chamberlin, 1890.
- Major W. H. Chamberlin, 1899.
- Captain R. J. Chase, 1899.
- General A. L. Chetlain, 1877, 1892.
- Major Chas. Christensen, 1891, 1897.
- *Lieutenant W. C. Clark, 1893.
- General W. T. Clark, 1876, 1884.
- Captain Wm. Z. Clayton, 1883.
- *Captain Geo. W. Colby, 1885.
- *General Nelson Cole, 1891, 1895.
- Colonel D. C. Coleman, 1869, 1893.
- Lieutenant John Crane, 1873, 1887, 1897.
- Colonel W. P. Davis, 1878.
- *Colonel E. C. Dawes, 1875, 1893, 1894.

- *Captain J. C. DeGress, 1886.
- *Colonel F. C. Diemling, 1878.
 Captain Jos. Dickerson, 1893, 1898.
 General G. M. Dodge, 1868, 1869.
- *Colonel J. M. Dresser, 1885.
- *General A. C. Ducat, 1892.
 Lieutenant J. R. Dunlap, 1897.
- *Major Wm. McKee Dunn, 1885.
 Major A. W. Edwards, 1901.
- *General H. N. Eldridge, 1882.
 Captain J. G. Everest, 1877.
 Major L. H. Everts, 1888.
 Major A. H. Fabrique, 1888.
- *General Cassius Fairchild, 1866, 1867.
 Captain Jos. D. Fegan, 1887, 1892.
 Colonel W. M. Ferry, 1874.
- *Colonel A. C. Fisk, 1887.
- *Major J. A. Fitch, 1878.
 Major R. H. Flemming, 1891.
- *Colonel T. C. Fletcher, 1868, 1874, 1877.
 General C. H. Frederick, 1897.
- *Major Geo. F. French, 1894.
 Captain S. S. Frowe, 1895.
- *General J. W. Fuller, 1872, 1874.
 Colonel J. B. Gandolfo, 1893.
- *Colonel Wm. H. Gibbon, 1883.
- *Captain D. H. Gile, 1876.
- *Surgeon C. Goodbrake, 1882.
 Lieutenant H. L. Gray, 1888.
- *General W. Q. Gresham, 1868, 1875, 1877, 1891.
 Captain E. B. Hamilton, 1895.
 General Schuyler Hamilton, 1884.
 Lieutenant A. J. Harding, 1887.
- *General Edward Hatch, 1872.
 Colonel Alex. G. Hawes, 1900.
 General R. W. Healy, 1893, 1898.
 Colonel W. H. Heath, 1871.
 Captain Geo. H. Heafford, 1877, 1884, 1877.
- *General J. M. Hedrick, 1873.
 Colonel D. B. Henderson, 1892.
 Captain Geo. A. Henry, 1871.
- *Surgeon A. E. Heighway, 1877.
 Colonel W. P. Hepburn, 1896.
- *Major M. A. Higley, 1879, 1897.
 Colonel Geo. H. Hildt, 1895.
 Colonel C. B. Hinsdill, 1871.
 Major Chas. Hipp, 1892.

- Lieutenant J. W. Hitt, 1886.
- Captain W. R. Hodges, 1892.
- *Major Geo. B. Hogin, 1886.
- *Colonel Jas. F. How, 1886.
- General O. O. Howard, 1867, 1895.
- *General Jas. H. Howe, 1871.
- General L. F. Hubbard, 1879, 1881, 1897, 1900, 1901.
- Captain J. A. T. Hull, 1898.
- General F. S. Hutchinson, 1873, 1883.
- Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, 1892.
- Colonel Augustus Jacobson, 1887.
- Colonel W. A. Jenkins, 1896, 1898.
- *Colonel E. M. Joel, 1875.
- Colonel Edward Jonas, 1889.
- General Theodore Jones, 1878, 1896.
- Colonel Wm. B. Keeler, 1892.
- Captain Louis Keller, 1895.
- *Colonel C. C. Kellogg, 1889.
- Captain A. C. Kemper, 1895.
- Colonel Jas. Kilbourne, 1898.
- *Colonel Kilburn Knox, 1876.
- Captain Chas. R. E. Koch, 1900.
- Captain O. C. Lademan, 1897.
- Captain S. M. Laird, 1876.
- Captain L. E. Lambert, 1889.
- *General W. J. Landram, 1869, 1877, 1879, 1887, 1889.
- Captain C. E. Lanstrum, 1886.
- Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey, 1900.
- Captain S. A. L. Law, 1893.
- Colonel Wm. B. Leach, 1883, 1886, 1896.
- *Captain Wells W. Leggett, 1888.
- Lieutenant Theo. W. Letton, 1889.
- *General C. E. Lippincott, 1875.
- *General John A. Logan, 1866, 1868, 1873, 1876.
- *Colonel John Mason Loomis, 1869.
- *Colonel D. W. C. Loudon, 1891.
- *Colonel Frank Lynch, 1873, 1879, 1887.
- Captain John T. McAuley, 1893.
- Major H. C. McArthur, 1878.
- General John McArthur, 1867, 1900.
- Colonel Jas. N. McArthur, 1891.
- Colonel J. D. McClure, 1894.
- *General Ed. S. McCook, 1872.
- *Captain W. McCrory, 1884, 1885.
- Captain J. W. McElravy, 1900.
- General John McFall, 1883.
- *Captain J. D. McFarland, 1883.

- General G. F. McGinnis, 1874, 1900.
 Captain M. J. McGrath, 1899.
 *General Robt. Macfeely, 1875.
 *Colonel J. W. MacMurray, 1897.
 Captain M. F. Madigan, 1900.
 Captain F. H. Magdeburg, 1889, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1901.
 Major Samuel Mahon, 1881.
 *General Dwight May, 1878.
 *Colonel A. H. Markland, 1873.
 *General Wm. R. Marshall, 1874.
 Captain C. F. Matteson, 1889.
 Captain A. H. Mattox, 1889.
 Major Edgar T. Miller, 1884.
 *General Madison Miller, 1883.
 General Fred. W. Moore, 1901.
 Major Wm. Bowen Moore, 1876.
 Major Henry L. Morrill, 1894.
 Colonel Chas. A. Morton, 1877.
 Major F. P. Muhlenberg, 1892, 1894, 1899.
 Captain D. A. Mulvane, 1894, 1896.
 Captain J. H. Munroe, 1875, 1882.
 Colonel G. D. Munson, 1882.
 *General Eli H. Murray, 1878, 1885.
 Captain H. M. Neil, 1882.
 *Colonel H. T. Noble, 1883.
 Mrs. H. T. Noble, 1899.
 General John W. Noble, 1872, 1882.
 Major E. B. Nugent, 1900.
 Captain A. L. Ogg, 1881, 1892, 1899,
 *General R. J. Oglesby, 1866.
 *Colonel Wm. S. Oliver, 1878, 1885.
 *Major Joseph W. Paddock, 1894.
 Colonel Chas. Parsons, 1898.
 *Captain Chas. O. Patier, 1893.
 Colonel R. F. Patterson, 1877.
 General R. N. Pearson, 1873, 1894.
 Major A. A. Perkins, 1877, 1882.
 *Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, 1888.
 *Major S. C. Plummer, 1886.
 Colonel W. H. Plunkett, 1883.
 *General O. M. Poe, 1887.
 *General John Pope, 1873.
 *General B. F. Potts, 1868.
 Major J. W. Powell, 1876.
 Colonel George G. Pride, 1876.
 Captain John O. Pullen, 1888.
 *Captain Geo. Puterbaugh, 1871.

- Major Chas. E. Putnam, 1885.
- Major Leo Rassieur, 1892.
- General Green B. Raum, 1878, 1891.
- *Captain J. B. Raymond, 1879.
- Lieutenant A. N. Reece, 1888.
- Captain C. Riebsame, 1884, 1888.
- *General Joseph Reynolds, 1879.
- *General Thomas Reynolds, 1871, 1877, 1888.
- *General E. W. Rice, 1881.
- Captain Geo. H. Richmond, 1894.
- Captain W. T. Rigby, 1896.
- Captain H. H. Rood, 1884, 1901.
- *Colonel L. H. Roots, 1884.
- Colonel N. R. Ruckle, 1872.
- *General J. M. Rusk, 1868, 1869, 1874, 1885.
- *Major John J. Safely, 1883.
- General John B. Sanborn, 1872, 1875.
- Colonel A. J. Seay, 1885.
- *Captain Jas. A. Sexton, 1889.
- Colonel Wm. T. Shaw, 1895.
- Major Hoyt Sherman, 1891, 1894.
- *Major John E. Simpson, 1872.
- *General Jas. R. Slack, 1871.
- Mr. Jas. R. Slack, 1898.
- Major Chas. H. Smith, 1886, 1888, 1900.
- Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, 1901.
- *General Giles A. Smith, 1866, 1867.
- *General John E. Smith, 1873.
- Major John P. Smith, 1873.
- Colonel Milo Smith, 1895.
- Major Ed. Spear, 1876, 1886.
- Major Joseph Spiegelhalter, 1900.
- *General Benj. Spooner, 1879.
- Captain N. T. Spoor, 1901.
- *General J. W. Sprague, 1871, 1875.
- *Major Geo. R. Steele, 1874.
- *Lieutenant W. B. Stephenson, 1876.
- *General J. D. Stevenson, 1882.
- Captain Chas. A. Stiesmeier, 1888.
- Lieutenant L. Stillwell, 1884.
- General J. C. Stockton, 1881.
- *Colonel J. C. Stone, 1878.
- Captain John Y. Stone, 1893.
- *General Wm. E. Strong, 1872.
- *General J. M. Thayer, 1871, 1874.
- Major R. M. Thompson, 1878.
- *General John Tilson, 1873.

- *Colonel J. E. Tourtelotte, 1881.
- *Major O. C. Towne, 1891.
 - Captain S. S. Tripp, 1901.
 - Captain Richard S. Tuthill, 1885.
 - Lieutenant D. F. Vail, 1899.
 - General Wm. Vandever, 1875.
 - Colonel Wm. F. Vilas, 1872.
- *Colonel W. M. Vogelson, 1881, 1889.
- *General C. C. Walcutt, 1869, 1874, 1894.
- *Colonel Addison Ware, 1881.
 - Major Wm. E. Ware, 1879, 1887.
 - Colonel C. G. Warner, 1896.
 - Captain Vespasian Warner, 1892.
 - General Willard Warner, 1881.
 - Major Wm. Warner, 1896, 1897.
 - Captain J. A. Wasson, 1874.
 - Colonel Fred. Welker, 1893, 1901.
 - General Geo E. Welles, 1873, 1885.
 - General Reuben Williams, 1881.
 - Captain W. S. Williams, 1877, 1881.
- *Major L. S. Willard, 1874.
 - General J. A. Williamson, 1894.
 - Major A. Willison, 1893.
 - Colonel Edward H. Wolfe, 1886.
 - General Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 1876.
- *Colonel John M. Woodworth, 1876.
 - Colonel B. T. Wright, 1897.
- *General L. E. Yorke, 1872.

